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TO A FRIEND ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

"Viridis fronde merendo."—*Old Motto.*

Have you walked in the fields, when the sun
Through the trees is really burning,
And the village children, one by one,
To their cottage homes are turning?
Hast thou not bow'd to their laughing mirth,
As they toss'd the wild-flowers far and nigh,
Their voices ringing over the earth?—
They cannot have gone unheeded by.
Their thoughts are fresh, and their hearts are green,
Oh, they have not seen what thou hast seen.

Have you not marked in the quiet aisle
Of Tintern church, the sweet and fair,
The wandering leaf of the ivy smile,
In gladness on the pulpit-stair?
You have not forgot the aged man,
With shepherd staff, and hoary hair,
You turn'd from your homeward path to scan,
So old, and yet so free from care—
His soul was bright, though his eyes were dim,
The God of his youth was light to him.

Thou art not!—thy heart is journeying back,
To the guide of thy early day,—
Hast thou stray'd so far from his peaceful track;
Are all his foot-prints worn away?
Have you walked in a path benighted,
Beguiled by a flickering spark:
The lamp of joy your father lighted,
Oh, is its bright flame burning dark?
Surely, oh surely it cannot be,
The thought of that face hath gone from thee!

The green nest of the bird will perish,
The violet know its place no more,—
The ivy of virtue will cherish
The greenness it cherished of yore.
Friend of my youth! 'twere sweet to borrow,
The soft gleam from that ivy leaf,
'Twill be a light on the eye of sorrow,
'Twill be a smile on the cheek of grief.
The peace of God on that ivy will be,
Father and mother, yes more to thee.

From the London Magazine.

THE PIRATE'S TREASURE.

After many months of anxious and painful expectancy, I at length succeeded in obtaining my appointment to the situation I had so ardently wished for. Despairing at my apparent want of success, I had given up all hopes, and had engaged to go surgeon in the Clydesdale to the East Indies, when the favourable result of my friend's exertions changed the aspect of my affairs. My instructions set forth the necessity of my being at Surinam by a certain day, otherwise I should be too late to join the corps to which I was appointed, which, on the ceding up of the place to the Dutch, was to proceed to Canada. As it wanted only two months of that period, it became necessary to inquire for some vessel without loss of time. Giving up my engagement with the Clydesdale, I proceeded to the harbour, and after a toilsome search, succeeded in discovering a ship chartered by a Glasgow company lying ready at the west quay, and to sail with that evening's tide. While I stood examining the vessel from the pier, two sailors, who seemed to be roaming idly about, stopped, and began to converse by my side.

"Has the old Dart got all her hands, Tom!" said the one, "that she has her ensign up for sailing? They say she is sold to the lubberly Dutchmen now—what cheer to lend her a hand out, and get our sailing-penny for a glass of grog!" "No, no; bad cheer!" replied the other, "mayhap I didn't tell you that I made a trip in her four years ago; and a cleaner or livelier thing is not on the water! But there is a limb of the big devil in her that is enough to cause her to sink to the bottom. It was in our voyage out that he did for Bill Burnet with the pump sounding-rod, because the little fellow swivelled a bit, and was not handy to jump when he was ordered aloft to set the fore-royal. It was his first voyage, and the boy was mortal afraid to venture; but the Captain swore he would make him, and in his passion took him a rap with the iron-rod, and killed him. When he saw what he had done, he lifted, and hove him over the side; and many a long day the men wondered what had become of little Bill, for they were all below at dinner, and none but myself saw the transaction. It was needless for me to complain, and get him overhauled, as there were no witnesses; but I left the ship, and births would be scarce before I would sail with him again."

Knowing what tyrants shipmasters are in general, and how much their passengers' comfort depends on them, I was somewhat startled by this piece of information respecting the temper of the man I proposed to sail with. But necessity has no law. The circumstance probably was much misrepresented, and, from a simple act of discipline, exaggerated to an act of wanton cruelty. But be that as it might—my affairs were urgent. There was no other vessel for the same port—I must either take my passage, or run the risk of being superseded. The thing was not to be thought of; so I went and secured my birth. As my preparations were few and trifling, I had every thing arranged, and on board, just as the vessel was unmooring from the quay.—During the night we got down to the Clock light-house, and stood off and on, waiting for the Captain, who had remained behind to get the ship cleared out at the Custom-house. Soon afterwards he joined us, and the pilot leaving us in the return-boat, we stood down the Forth under all our canvas.

For four weeks we had a quick and pleasant passage. The Dart did not belie her name; for, being American-built, and originally a privateer, she sailed uncommonly fast, generally running at the rate of twelve knots an hour.

As I had expected, Captain Mahone proved to be, in point of acquirements, not at all above the common run of shipmasters. He was haughty and overbearing, and domineered over the crew with a high hand; in return for which, he was evidently feared and detested by them all. He had been many years in the West Indies; part of which time he had ranged as commander of a privateer, and had, between the fervid suns of such high latitudes and the copious use of grog, become of a rich mahogany colour, or something between vermilion and the tint of a sheet of new copper. He was a middle sized man; square built, with a powerful and muscular frame. His aspect, naturally harsh and forbidding, was rendered more so by the sinister expression of his left eye, which had been nearly forced out by some accident—and the lineaments of his countenance expressed plainly that he was passionate and furious in the extreme. In consequence of this, I kept rather distant and aloof; and, except at meals, we seldom exchanged more than ordinary civilities.

By our reckoning, our ship had now got into the latitude of the Bermudas, when one evening, at sun-set, the wind, which had hitherto been favourable, fell at once into a dead calm. The day had been clear and bright; but now, huge masses of dark and conical-shaped clouds began to tower over each other in the western horizon, which being tinged with the rays of the sun, displayed that lurid and deep brassy tint so well known to mariners as the token of an approaching storm. All the sailors were of opinion that we should have a coarse night; and every precaution that good seamanship could suggest, was taken to make the vessel snug before the gale came on. The oldest boys were sent up to hand and send down the royal and top-gallant sails, and strike the masts, while the top-sails and stays were close-reefed. These preparations were hardly accomplished, when the wind shifted, and took us a-back with such violence as nearly to capsize the vessel. The ship was put round as soon as possible, and brought-to till the gale should fall: while all hands remained on deck in case of any emergency. About ten, in the interval of a squall, we heard a gun fired as a signal of distress.—The night was as black as pitch; but the flash showed us that the stranger was not far to leeward; so, to avoid drifting on the wreck during the darkness, the main-top-sail was braced round, and filled, and the ship hauled to windward. In this manner we kept alternately beating and heaving-to as the gale rose or fell till the morning broke, when, through the haze, we perceived a small vessel with her masts carried away. As the wind had taken off, the Captain had gone to bed: so it was the mate's watch on deck. The steersman, an old grey-headed seaman, named James Gemmel, proposed to bear down and save the people, saying he had been twice wrecked himself, and knew what it was to be in such a situation. As the Captain was below, the mate was irresolute what to do; being aware that the success of the speculation depended on their getting to Surinam before it was given up; however, he was at length persuaded—the helm was put up, and the ship bore away. As we neared the wreck, and were standing by the mizen shrouds with our glasses, the Captain came up from the cabin. He looked up with astonishment to the sails, and the direction of the vessel's head, and, in a voice of suppressed passion, said, as he turned to the mate, "What is the meaning of this, Mr. Wyllie? Who has dared to alter the ship's course without my leave—when you know very well that we shall hardly be in time for the market, use what expedition we may!" The young man was confused by this unexpected challenge, and stammered out something about Gemmel having persuaded him. "It was me, Sir!" respectfully interfered the old sailor, wishing to avert the storm from the mate, "I thought you wouldn't have the heart to leave the wreck and these people to perish, without lending a hand to save them! We should be neither Christians nor true seamen to desert her, and ——" "Damn you and the wreck, you old canting rascal! do you pretend to stand there and preach to me!" thundered the Captain, his fury breaking out, "I'll teach you to disobey my orders!—I'll give you something to think of!" and seizing a capstan-bar which lay near him, he hurled it at the steersman with all his might. The blow was effectual—one end of it struck him across the head with such force as to sweep him in an instant from his station at the wheel, and to dash him with violence against the lee-bulwarks, where he lay bleeding, and motionless. "Take that, and be damned!" exclaimed the wretch, and he took the helm, and sang out to the men,—"Stand by sheets and braces—hard a-lee—let go!" In a twinkling the yards were braced round, and the Dart, laid within six points of the wind, was flying through the water.

Meanwhile Gemmel was lying without any one daring to assist him; for the crew were so confounded that they seemed quite undetermined how to act. I stepped to him, therefore, and the mate following my example, we lifted him up. As there was no appearance of respiration, I placed my hand on his heart—but pulsation had entirely ceased—the old man was dead.—The bar had struck him directly on the temporal bone, and had completely fractured that part of his skull.

"He is a murdered man, Captain Mahone!" said I, laying down the body; "murdered without cause or provocation."—"None of your remarks, sir!" he retorted; "what the devil have you to do with it? Do you mean to stir up my men to mutiny? Or do you call disobeying my orders no provocation? I'll answer it to those who have a right to ask; but till then, let me see the man who dare open his mouth to me in this ship." "I promise you," returned I, "that though you rule and tyrannise here at present, your power shall have a termination, and you shall be called to account for your conduct in this day's work—rest assured that this blood shall be required at your hands, though you have hitherto escaped punishment for what has stained them already." This allusion to the murder of little Bill Burnet, seemed to stagger him considerably—he stopped short before me, and, while his face grew black with suppressed wrath and fury, whispered, "I warn you again, young man! to busy yourself with your own matters—meddle not with what does not concern you: and belay your slack jaw, or, by —— Rink Mahone will find a way to make it fast for you!" He then turned round and walked forward to the forecastle.

During this affray, no attention had been paid to the wreck, though the crew had set up a yell of despair on seeing us leave them. Signals and shrieks were still repeated, and a voice, louder in agony than the rest, implored our help for the love of the blessed Virgin; and offered riches and adoration to the whole ship's company, if they would but come back. The captain was pacing fore and aft without appearing to mind them, when, as if struck with some sudden thought, he lifted his glass to his eye—seemed to hesitate—walked on—and then, all at once changing his mind, he ordered the vessel again before the wind.

On speaking the wreck, she proved to be a Spanish felucca from the Island of Cuba, bound for Curacoa, on the coast of the Caracas. As they had lost their boats in the storm, and could not leave their vessel, our captain lowered and manned our jolly boat and went off to them.

After an absence of some hours he returned with the passengers, consisting of an elderly person in the garb of a Catholic priest, a sick gentleman, a young lady, apparently daughter of the latter, and a female black slave. With the utmost difficulty, and writhing under some excruciating pain, the invalid was got on board, and carried down to the cabin, where he was laid on a bed on the floor. To the tender of my professional services, the invalid returned his thanks and would have declined them, expressing his conviction of being past human aid, but the young lady, eagerly catching at even a remote hope of success, implored him with tears to accept my offer. On examination I found his fears were but too well grounded. In his endeavours to assist the crew, during the gale, he had been standing near the mast, part of which, or the rigging having fallen on him, had dislocated several of his ribs, and injured his spine beyond remedy. All that could now be done was to afford a little temporary relief from pain, which I did; and leaving him to the care of the young lady and the priest, I left the cabin.

On deck I found all bustle and confusion.—The ship was still lying to, and the boats employed in bringing the goods out of the felucca, both of which were the property of the wounded gentleman. The body of the old man, Gemmel, had been removed somewhere out of sight; no trace of blood was visible, and Captain Mahone seemed desirous to banish all recollections both of our quarrel and its origin.

As the invalid was lying in the cabin, and my state room occupied by the lady and her female attendant, I got a temporary birth in the steerage made up for myself for the night. I had not long thrown myself down on my cot, which was only divided from the main-cabin by a bulk-head, when I was awakened by the deep groans of the Spaniard. The violence of his pain had again returned, and between the spasms I heard the weeping and gentle voice of the lady soothing his agony, and trying to impart hopes, prospects to him, which her own hysterical sobs told plainly she did not herself feel. The priest also frequently joined, and urged him to confess. To this advice he remained silent for awhile; but at length he addressed the lady: "The Padre says true, Isabella! Time wears apace, and I feel that I shall soon be beyond its limits, and above its concerns! But ere I go, I would say that which it would impart peace to my mind to disclose—I would seek to leave you at least one human being to befriend and protect you in your utter helplessness. Alas! that Diego di Montaldo's daughter should ever be thus destitute! Go, my love! I would be alone a little while with the father." An agony of tears and sobs was the only return made by the poor girl, while the priest with gentle violence led her into the state-room.

"Now," continued the dying man, "listen to me while I have strength. You have only known me as a merchant in Cuba; but such I have not been always. Mine is an ancient and noble family in Catalonia; though I unhappily disgraced it, and have been estranged from it long. I had the misfortune to have weak and indulgent parents, who idolised me as the heir of their house, and did not possess resolution enough to thwart me in any of my wishes or desires, however unreasonable. My boyhood being thus spoiled, it is no matter of wonder that my youth should have proved wild and dissolute.—My companions were as dissipated as myself, and much of our time was spent in gambling and other extravagances. One evening at play I quarrelled with a young nobleman of high rank and influence; we were both of us hot and passionate, so we drew on the spot and fought, and I had the misfortune to run him through the heart and leave him dead. Not daring to remain longer at home, I fled in disguise to Barcelona, where I procured a passage in a vessel for the Spanish Main. On our voyage we were taken by buccaneers; and, the roving and venturous mode of life of these bold and daring men suiting both my inclinations and fancies, I agreed to make one of their number. For many months we were successful in our enterprises: we ranged the whole of these seas, and made a number of prizes, some of which were rich ships of our own colonies. In course of time we amassed such a quantity of specie as to make us unwilling to venture it in one bottom; so we agreed to hide it ashore, and divide it on our return from our next expedition. But our good fortune forsook us this time. During a calm the boats of the Guardacosta came on us, overpowered the ship, and made all the crew, except myself and two others, prisoners. We escaped with our boat, and succeeded in gaining the island of Cuba, where both of my comrades died of their wounds. Subsequent events induced me to settle at St. Juan de Buenavista, where I married, and as a merchant prospered and became a rich man. But my happiness lasted not!—My wife caught the yellow fever and died, leaving me only this one child. I now loathed the scene of my departed happiness, and felt all the longings of an exile to revisit my native country. For this purpose I converted all my effects into money; and am thus far on my way to the hidden treasure, with which I intended to return to Spain. But the green hills of Catalonia will never more gladden mine eyes! My hopes and wishes were only for my poor girl.—Holy father! you know not a parent's feeling—its anxieties and its fears! The thoughts of leaving my child to the mercy of strangers; or it may be, to their barbarities, in this lawless country, is far more dreadful than the anguish of my personal sufferings. With you rests my only hope. Promise me your protection towards her, and the half of all my wealth is yours."

"Earthly treasures," replied the priest, "avail not with one whose desires are fixed beyond the little handful of dust which perisheth—my life is devoted to the service of my Creator; and the conversion of ignorant men, men who have never heard of his salvation. On an errand of mercy came I to this land, and if the heathen receive it, how much more a daughter of our most holy church? I, therefore, in behalf of our community, accept of your offer, and swear on this blessed emblem to fulfil all your wishes to the best of my poor abilities."

"Enough, enough!" said Montaldo, "I am satisfied! Among that Archipelago of desert islands known by the name of the Roccas, situated on the coast of the province of Venezuela, in New Granada, there is one called the Wolf-rock: it is the longest and most northern of the group, and lies the most to seaward. At the eastern point, which runs a little way into the sea, there stands an old vanilla, blasted and withered, and retaining but one single solitary branch. On the eve of the festival of St. Jago the moon will be at her full in the west. At twenty minutes past midnight she will attain to her highest altitude in the heavens, and then the shadow of the tree will be thrown due east. Watch till the branch and stem unite and form only one line of shade—mark its extremity—for there, ten feet below the surface, the cask containing the gold is buried. That gold, father, was sinfully got; but fasts and penances have been done, masses without number have been said, and I trust that the blessed Virgin has interceded for the forgiveness of that great wickedness! I have now confessed all, and confide in your promise; and as you perform your oath, so will the blessing or curse of a dying man abide with you. I feel faint, dying.—Oh! let me clasp my child once more to my heart before I——"

Here the rest of the sentence became indistinct from the death-rattle in his throat. I leaped off my cot, and sprang up the hatchway, and had my foot on the top of the companion-ladder, when a piercing shriek from below making me quicken my steps, I missed my hold, and fell on some person stationed on the outside of the cabin door. The person, without uttering a single word, rose and ascended the steps; but as he emerged into the faint light which still lingered in the horizon, I fancied that I could distinguish him to be the Captain. On my entering, I found the Spaniard dead, and his daughter lying in a state of insensibility by his side; while the female slave was howling and tearing her hair like one in a phrenzy. The priest was entirely absorbed in his devotions; so, without disturbing him, I lifted the lady and bore her into the state room. The greater part of the night was passed in trying to restore her to sensation. Fit after fit followed each other in such quick succession that I began to apprehend the result; but at length the hysterical paroxysm subsided, and tears coming to her relief, she became somewhat composed, when I left her in charge of her attendant.

The next day was spent in taking out the remainder of the felucca's cargo. There seemed now no anxiety on the Captain's part to proceed on his voyage—he appeared to have forgot the necessity, expressed on a former occasion, of being at port within a limited time. He was often in a state of inebriety; for the wine and spirits of the Spaniards were lavishly served out to the whole ship's company, with whom he also mixed more, and banished that haughtiness of bearing which had marked his conduct hitherto.

In the evening the body of Don Diego was brought upon deck, where his crew, under the superintendence of the priest, prepared it for its commitment to the deep. The corps was, as is usual in such cases, wrapped up in the blankets and sheets in which it had lain, and a white napkin was tied over the face and head. In its right hand, which was crossed over the breast, was placed a gold doubloon. Its left held a small bag containing a book, a hammer, and a candle, while on the bosom was laid the little crucifix worn by the deceased. It was next enveloped in a hammock, with a couple of eight pound shots, and a bag of ballast at the feet to sink it—the hammock was then carefully and closely sewed up, and the whole operation finished by leaving the sail-needle thrust transversely through the nose. At midnight the vessel was hove-to, and all the ship's company assembled at the lee-gangway. The Spaniards and negroes bore each a burning torch in his hand; the blaze of which, as they held them elevated above their heads, cast a strange and fearful light through the deep darkness, and illuminated the ocean far and wide with a supernatural refulgency. When all was ready, the priest, accompanied by Isabella, came up from the cabin, and the Spaniards lifting up the body, carried it forward to the waist, where one of the ship's gratings had been put projecting over the side, and on this the corpse was laid, with its feet to the water. Around this the torch-bearers formed a circle, and the priest, standing at the head, began the funeral service for the dead at sea. The wind had now subsided into a gentle breeze; and nothing disturbed the profound silence of the crew during mass, save the slight splashing of the waves against the windward side of the ship, and the deep-drawn, convulsive sobs of the young lady as she stood, enveloped in her mantillo, in the obscurity of the main rigging. The office for the dead being concluded, the priest solemnly chaunted the funeral anthem:—"May the angels conduct thee into Paradise; may the martyrs receive thee at thy departure, and mayest thou have eternal rest with Lazarus, who was formerly poor!" He then sprinkled the body with holy water, and continued:—"As it hath pleased God to take the soul of our dear brother here departed unto himself, we, therefore, commit his body to the deep, in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection on that day when the sea shall give up its dead. Let him rest in peace!" The Spaniards responded "Amen!" and the priest repeating, "May his soul, and the soul of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace—Amen!" made the sign of the cross; and the bow-chaser, which had been loaded and made ready for the occasion, firing, the end of the grating was gently elevated, and the corpse heavily plunged into the water. The waves parted, heaving and foaming round the body as it disappeared,—when to our astonishment we beheld it, the next minute, slowly returned to the surface, deprived of the canvas covering in which it had been sewed. The dead man came up as he had gone down, in an upright position, and floated a little time with his back to the vessel; but the motion of the water turned him round by degrees till we distinctly saw his face. The head was thrown back, and the eyes wide open; and under the strong stream of light poured on them from the torches, they seemed to glare ghastly and fearfully upwards. His gray hairs, long and dishevelled, floated about his face, at times partially obscuring it; and one arm, stretched forth, and agitated by the action of the waves, appeared as if in the act of threatening us. When the first burst of horror had subsided, I caught hold of Isabella to prevent her seeing the body, and was leading her off, when some of the men, lowering their torches from the main-chains, whispered that it was the murdered man, old James Gemmel. The Captain had been hitherto looking on with the rest without having apparently recognised him; but when the name struck his ear, he shrunk back and involuntarily exclaimed, "It's a lie—its an infamous lie! Who dares to say he was murdered? He went overboard two days ago! But don't let him on board: for God's sake keep him down, or he'll take us all with him to the bottom. Will nobody keep him down? will nobody shove him off? Helm a-lee!" he bawled out, waving to the steersman, but the man had deserted his post, eager to see what was going on; he, therefore, ran to the wheel himself, and again issued his commands, "Let go the main topsail weather-braces, and bring round the yard! Let them go, I say!" His orders were speedily executed. The vessel gathered way, and we quickly shot past the body of the old man.

For several days after this we pursued our course with a favorable wind, which drove us swiftly forward on our voyage. The Captain now kept himself constantly intoxicated, seldom made his appearance in the cabin, but left us altogether to the care of the steward. All subordination was now at an end—his whole time was spent among the seamen, with whom he mixed familiarly, and was addressed by them without the slightest portion of that respect or deference commonly paid to the Captain of the vessel. The appearance of the men, also, was much altered. From the careless mirth and gaiety, and the characteristic good-humour of sailors, there was now a sullenness and gloom only visible. A constant whispering—a constant caballing was going on—a perpetual discussion, as if some design of moment was in agitation, or some step of deep importance was about to be taken. All sociability and confidence towards each other were banished. In place of conversing together in a body, as formerly, they now walked about in detached parties, and among them the boatswain and carpenter seemed to take an active lead. Yet, in the midst of all this disorder, a few of our own crew kept themselves separate, taking no share in the general consultation; but from the anxiety expressed in their countenances, as well as in that of the mate, I foresaw some storm was brooding and about to burst on our heads.

Since Montaldo's death, Isabella had been in the habit of leaving her cabin after sun-set, to enjoy the coolness of the evening breeze; and in this she was sometimes joined by the priest, but more frequently was only attended by her slave. One evening she came up as usual, and after walking backward and forward on deck till the dews began to fall, she turned to go below: but just as we approached the companion-way, one of the negroes, who now, in the absence of all discipline, lounged about the quarter-deck without rebuke, shut down the head, and throwing himself on it, declared that none should make him rise without the reward of a kiss. This piece of insolence was received with an encouraging laugh by his fellows, and several slang expressions of wit were uttered, which were loudly applauded by those around. Without a word of remonstrance, Isabella timidly stooped, and would have attempted getting down the ladder without disturbing the slave; when, burning with indignation, I seized the rascal by the collar, and pitched him head foremost along the deck. In an instant he got on his legs, and pulling a long clasp knife out of his pocket, with a loud imprecation he made towards me. All the other negroes likewise made a motion to assist him, and I expected to be assailed on all hands, when the mate interfered, and laying hold of the marlin-spike, which I had caught up to defend myself, pushed me back, as he whispered, "Are you mad, that you interfere? For heaven's sake, keep quiet, for I have no authority over the crew now!" And he spoke the truth; for the negro, brandishing his knife, and supported by his comrades, was again advancing, when the hoarse voice of the boatswain, as he ran to the scene of action, arrested his progress.

"Hallo! you there, what's the squall for!—Avast, avast, Mingo! off hands is fair play—ship that blade of yours, or I'll mend my fist through your ribs, and make daylight shine through them in a minute." I related the behaviour of the negro, and was requesting him to order the slaves forward, when I was cut short with—"There are no slaves here, young man! we are all alike free in a British ship. But damn his eyes for an insolent son of a ——; As pretend to kiss the pretty girl! I'll let him know she belongs to his betters! The black wench is good enough for him any day. Come, my dear!" he continued, turning to Isabella, "give me the same hire, and I'll undertake to clear the way for you myself!" He made as if he meant to approach her, when, careless of what the consequences might be to myself, I hastily stepped forward, and lifting up the head of the companion, Isabella in an instant darted below. "This lady is no fit subject for either wit or insolence," said I, shutting the doors, "and he is less than man who would insult an unprotected female." For a little while he stood eyeing me as if hesitating whether he should resent my interference or remain passive; at length he turned doggedly away, as he uttered—"You ruffle big, and crow with a brisk note, my lad! But I've seen me do as wonderful a thing as twist your wind-pipe and send you over the side to cool yourself a bit; and so I would serve you in the cursing of a mate, if it wasn't that we may have use for you yet! I see in what quarter the wind sets; but mind your eye! for sink me if I don't keep a sharp look out a-head over you."

I now saw that things had come to a crisis—that the crew meant to turn pirates; and I was to be detained among them for the sake of my professional services. I could not, without a shudder, reflect on what must be the fate of Isabella among such a gang of reckless villains:—but I firmly resolved that, come what might, my protection and care over her should cease but with my life.

To be prepared for the worst, I immediately went below, loaded my pistols, and concealed them in my breast, securing at the same time all my money and papers about my person. While thus employed, one of the cabin-boys came down for a spy-glass, saying that a sail had hove in sight to windward. Upon this I followed him up, and found the crew collected together in clamorous consultation as to the course they should follow. Some were for laying-to till she came down, and taking her, if a merchantman; and if not, they could easily sheer off—but this motion was overruled by the majority, who judged it best to keep clear for fear of accidents; accordingly all the spare canvas was set, and we were soon gaining large before the wind. But the Dart, though reckoned the first sailer out of Clyde when close hauled on a wind, was by no means so fleet when squared away and going free; she had now met with her match, for the stranger was evidently gaining rapidly on us, and in two hours we saw it was impossible for us to escape. The priest and I were ordered down with a threat of instant death if we offered to come on deck, or make any attempt to attract observation.

I now communicated to Isabella my apprehensions with respect to the crew, along with my resolution to leave the vessel if the other proved a man of war, and earnestly advised both her and the priest to take advantage of it also. She thanked me, with a look and smile that told me how sensible she was of the interest I felt in her welfare, and expressed her willingness to be guided by me in whatever way I thought best.

Shortly after this we heard a gun fired to bring us to, and the Dart hailed and questioned as to her port and destination. The answers, it appeared, were thought evasive and unsatisfactory, for we were ordered to come close under the lee-quarter of his Majesty's sloop of war Tartar; while they sent to examine our papers. This was now our only chance, and I resolved that if the officer should not come below, I would force the companion door and claim his protection.—But I was not put to this alternative. As soon as he arrived, I heard him desire the hatches to be taken off, and order his men to examine the hold. The inspection did not satisfy him; for he hailed the sloop, and reported that there were Spanish goods on board which did not appear in the manifest:—"Then remain on board, and keep your stern lights burning all night, and take charge of the ship!" was the reply. In a state of irksome suspense we remained nearly two hours, expecting every minute to hear the officer descending. At length, to our relief, the companion-doors were unlocked, and a young man, attended by our Captain, entered the cabin. He looked surprised on seeing us, and bowing to Isabella apologized for intruding at such an unseasonable hour. "But I was not given to understand," he added, "that there were passengers in the ship—prisoners I should rather pronounce it, Mr. Mahone, for you seem to have had them under lock and key, which is rather an unusual mode of treating ladies at least. No wine, Sir!" he continued, motioning away the bottles which the Captain was hastily placing on the table—"no wine, but be pleased to show me your register and bill of lading."

He had not been long seated to inspect them when a shuffling and hurried round of feet was heard overhead, and a voice calling on Mr. Dull for assistance showed that some scuffle had taken place above. Instantaneously we all started to our feet, and the lieutenant was in the act of drawing his sword, when, cautiously looking round, I observed Mahone presenting a pistol behind. With a cry of warning, I sprang myself forward, and had just time to strike his weapon slightly aside, when it went off. The ball narrowly missed the head of Dull, for whom it had been aimed, but struck the priest immediately over the right eye, who, making one convulsive leap as high as the cabin roof, fell down dead, and before the Captain could pull out another, I discharged the contents of mine into his breast. We then rushed upon deck, but it was only to find the boat's crew had been mastered, and to behold the last of the men tumbled overboard. The pirates then dispersed, and exerted themselves in getting the ship ready for sea under way; while the boatswain was ordered to extinguish the lanterns, that the Tartar might not be guided by the lights.

"It's all over with us!" exclaimed my companion; "but follow me—we have one chance for our lives yet. Our boat is still towing astern: do you throw yourself over, and swim till I slide down the painter and cut her adrift. Come, lend a hand, and jump! don't you see them hauling us off?" and in an instant he pitched himself off the taffrel, slid down the rope which held the boat, and cast her loose. But this advice, however prudent, it was impossible for me to follow:—for, at that moment, repeated shrieks from Isabella put to flight all thoughts for my own individual safety; I, therefore, hurried back to the cabin determined, that if I could not rescue her along with myself, to remain and protect her with my life. And in a happy time I arrived! The candles were still burning on the table, and through the smoke of the pistols, which still filled the cabin, I beheld her struggling in the arms of a negro—the identical slave who had displayed such insolence in the early part of the evening. With one stroke of the butt end of my pistol I fractured the cursed villian's skull—caught up Isabella in my arms—ran up the ladder, and had nearly gained the side, when the boatswain, attracted by her white garments, left the helm to intercept me; and I saw the gleam of his uplifted cutlass at the point of descending, when he was suddenly struck down by some person from behind. I did not stop to discover who had done me this good office, but hailing Dull, and clasping Isabella firmly to my heart, I plunged into the water, followed by my unknown ally. With the aid of my companion, who I now found to be John Wyllie, the mate, we easily managed to support our charge till the boat reached us; when we found that the greater part of the men had been rescued in a similar manner.

When the morning dawned, we perceived the Dart, like a speck in the horizon, and the sloop of war in close chase. Our attention was next turned to our own situation, which was by no means enviable; we had escaped, it is true, with our lives, for the present; but without a morsel of food, or a single drop of fresh water with us in the boat; we could, at best, only expect to protract existence for a few days longer, and then yield them up ultimately in horror and misery. By an observation taken the day before, on board of the Tartar, Mr. Dull informed us we were to the north-east of the Saboanes; and distant about one hundred and seventy miles from Walloby Island, which was the nearest land. This was a long distance; but, as despair never enters the breast of a British sailor, even in situations of the utmost extremity, we cheered up each other; and, as no other resource was left us we manned our oars, and pulled away with life, trusting to the chance of meeting with some vessel, of which there was a strong probability, as this was the common course of the leeward traders. And our hopes were not disappointed! for next day we fortunately fell in with a brig from the Azores, bound for Porto Rico, on board of which we were received with much kindness; and, in five days we found ourselves safely moored in Porto-real harbour.

My first step on landing was to inquire for a boarding house for Isabella, and I had the good luck to be directed to one kept by a respectable Scotch family, in Orange Terrace, and to this I conducted her. My next transaction was to charter a small cutter, and to communicate to Dull the secret of the hidden treasure; at the same time, asking him to adventure himself and his men on its recovery. I also gave him to understand the probability of a rencontre with the pirates in the event of their having escaped the sloop, for I was aware that Mahone had overheard the whole confession, from my finding him listening at the cabin door. Without hesitation, the lieutenant at once agreed to accompany me, and engaging some hands out of a vessel newly arrived, we soon mustered a party of fourteen men. As it wanted only six days of the festival of St. Jago, and the distance across the Caribbean sea was great enough to require all our exertions to be there in time, we embarked and sailed that very night.

Our cutter proved a prime sailer—and though the winds were light and variable, by the help of our sweeps we made the Roccas on the evening of the sixth day. As the Spaniard had foretold, the moon was climbing the western sky, and pouring the fulness of her splendour with a mild and beautiful effulgence on the untroubled deep, as we slowly drifted with the current between the Wolf rock and the adjacent isle. All was silent and calm over the whole desart Archipelago and the vast surrounding waters, save now and then the sudden flight of a sea-fowl awakening from its slumbers as we passed; or the occasional roar of the jaguar faintly wafted from the main land. We ran the cutter into a deep and narrow creek; moored her safe and proceeded well armed, to the eastern extremity. There we found the projecting point of land, and the old vanilla tree exactly in the situation described—its huge, twisted trunk was still entire; and from the end of its solitary branch, which was grazed by a few scattered leaves, the body of a man in the garb of a sailor hung suspended in irons. The clothes had preserved the body from the birds of prey, but the head was picked clean and bare, leaving the eyeless and bleached scull to glitter white in the moonlight. In perfect silence and with something of awe on our spirits impressed by the solitude and dreariness of the scene, we seated ourselves on the rocks, and with my time-piece in my hand, I began to mark the progress of the shadow. For nearly three hours we watched in this manner, listening attentively for the slightest sound from seaward; but every thing continued hushed and still, except the creaking of the chain as the dead man swung to and fro in the breeze. Midnight was now drawing near—the moon, radiant and full, was careering high through the deep blue of heaven, and the shadows of the branch and stem were approaching each other, and towards the desired point. At length the hand of my time-piece pointed to within one minute of the time. It passed over, the branch and stem now merged into one, and threw their shadow due east: and the first spadeful of earth had been thrown out, when the man who had been stationed to keep a look out came running to inform us that a boat was rapidly approaching from the east. We immediately concluded that they must be part of the Dart's

crew, and their long and vigorous strokes, as they stretched out to the full extent of their oars, showed that they knew the importance of every minute that elapsed. Our implements for digging were hastily laid aside, and we concealed ourselves among the rocks till they should come within reach. In a short time the boat was seen ashore, and eight armed men came forward, partly Spaniards and partly the ship's crew; among whom I recognized the boatswain, and, to my surprise, Mahone, whom I had shot, and left for dead in the cabin. Without giving them time to prepare for the assault, we quitted our shelter and sprung among them at once, laying about with our cutlasses. For a little space the skirmish was toughly and hotly contested; for the pirates were resolute and reckless, and fought with the desperation of men who knew that the only chance for their lives lay in their own exertions. In the confusion of the fray I had lost sight of Duff, and was closely engaged with one of the Spaniards, when the voice of the boatswain, shouting forth a horrible imprecation, sounded immediately behind me. I turned round, and sprung aside from the sweep of his cutlass, and, as my pistols were both empty, retreated, acting on the defensive; when he pulled out his, fired, and hurled the weapon at my head. The shot passed without injuring me—but the pistol, aimed with better effect, struck me full on the forehead. A thousand sparks of light flashed from my eyes—I felt myself reeling, and on the point of falling, when a cut across the shoulder stretched me at once on the ground. When I recovered from my stupor, and opened my eyes, the morning was far advanced—the sun was shining bright over head; and I found myself at sea, lying on the deck of the cutter, and Duff busily engaged in examining my wounds. From him I learned that the pirates had been mastered after a severe conflict—in which four had been slain and left on the island; two had escaped unobserved during the fight and made off with their boat, and two had been wounded, and were prisoners on board, one of whom was Mahone. On our arrival at Porto Rico, we delivered them over to the civil power; and, soon afterwards, Mahone was tried for the murder of the priest, when he was convicted on our evidence, condemned and executed.

Under good nursing and care, I gradually recovered; and, by the fall of the season, without any farther adventures, I once more landed safe in Scotland.

Isabella is not now that destitute and unprotected orphan whom I first saw on the middle of the western ocean—but the happy mistress of a happy home, diffusing life and gladness on all around her. My friend Duff has lately been placed on the list of post captains, and is anxiously waiting for more bustling times, when there will be more knocking about, and more hard blows got, than what our present peace establishment admits of. John Wyllie, too, has had advancement in his line, being now master of one of the finest ships from Clyde: and I had the additional satisfaction of knowing that none of the crew had reason to regret their having jeopardized their lives in fighting for the "Pirate's Treasure."

H.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE THREE SISTERS.

BY JAMES N. BARKER.

Hear ye what you flow'rets say?
'Sister roses, sister roses,
'Let us love while yet we may,
'Ere our brief communion closes.

'Breathe that, kissing, meet to-day,
'Cheeks now fondly prest together,
'Ere the morn may pass away,
'Scattered by the varying weather;—

'Ere the morrow, cruel men
'May our bond of union sever,
'Can it e'er be join'd again?
'Sister roses, never, never.

'Gentle girls, the flow'rets say,
'From our lives this precept borrow:
'Love like sisters ought, to-day,
'For ye may be—wives to-morrow.'

ANECDOTE OF ORATOR HENELY.—Henely was drinking in the Grecian Coffee-house, in company with a friend, when he was heard to say, "Pray what has become of our old acquaintance Dick Smith?"—*Friend:* "I really don't know: the last time I heard of him he was at Ceylon or some other of our West India settlements."—*Henely:* "Ceylon, Sir! you have made two mistakes. Ceylon is not one of our settlements, and is in the East Indies, not in the West."—*Friend:* "That I deny."—*Henely:* "The more shame for you: every boy eight years old knows the truth of what I say."—*Friend:* "Well, well; be that as you will. Thank God, I know very little of these things."—*Henely:* "What, you thank God for your ignorance, do you?"—*Friend:* "I do, Sir: what then?"—*Henely:* "You have much to be thankful for."—*Lives of the British Painters.*

THE DRAMA.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE. ARCH STREET.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. E. FORREST, And his last appearance.

This Evening, September 19, 1829, Will be presented, Miss Mitford's Tragedy of

RIENZI.

Cola di Rienzi .... Mr. E. Forrest.
Stephen Colonna .... Mr. Young.
Angelo Colonna .... Mr. Blake.
Claudia, her eighth night .... Miss Rock.
Lady Colonna .... Mrs. Stone.

After which, second time here, the Farce of

X. Y. Z.

Captain Galliard .... Mr. Walton.
Neddy Bray .... Mr. Roberts.
Ralph Hempseed .... Mr. Andrews.
Dora Mumwell .... Mrs. Maywood.

Boxes 75 cents—Pit 37½ cents—Gallery 25 cents.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FRENCH OPERA.

M. Benoni, M. Feltman, Mlle. Adele Ravenot, Mde. Estelle Feltman, Mlle. Virginie Benoni.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, Will be presented, the celebrated Opera, in 3 acts, called

FIORELLA.

Albert, jeune seigneur Napolitain .... M. ALEXANDRE.
Rodolphe, jeune Officier Francais .... M. DESCHAMPS.
Pietro, tavernier .... M. POIVAT.
Alonzo, majordome de l'Abbaye, de San Lorenzo .... M. THEODORE.
Fiorella .... Mde. ALEXANDRE.
Martina, camariste de Fiorella Mde. MILON.

In the first act, a Grand Divertissement Masquerade, in which will be introduced, A Pas de Trois, by M. Benoni, Mlle. Adele Ravenot, Mde. Estelle Feltman—La Folichonelle, by M. Feltman—A Pas Seul, by Mlle. Virginie Benoni—Le Bolero, by M. Benoni and Mde. Estelle Feltman.

The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with, first time in this city, the Vaudeville, in one act, called

LE SECRETAIRE ET LE CUISINIER.

THE SECRETARY AND THE COOK.

BY SCRIBE & MELESVILLE.

Soufflé, the cook .... M. VICTORIN.
M. de St. Fleur .... M. TABARY.
Le Vicomte de [illegible] .... M. LEBLANC.
Alphonse, his son .... M. DESCHAMPS.
A[illegible] .... M. ALFRED.
Elisa, M. Fleur's daughter .... Mde. THEODORE.

In Rehearsal, La Caravane Du Caire—Grand Opera de l'Academie Royale de Musique de Paris, Musique De Gretry—[illegible] spectacle—LA DAME DU LAC, de Rossini—Le Mariage a l'Americaine—[illegible]—L'Ambassadeur—[illegible] Le Nouveau de Felsheim, &c.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain to rise precisely at 7.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1829.

Appointments by the President.

CHARLES RHIND, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, in Russia.

JOHN WARD, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Chihuahua, in Mexico.

JOHN S. MEIRCKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique, in place of Silas Marean, resigned.

WILLIAM SHALER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

SIDNEY MASON, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of St. Johns, in the Island of Porto Rico, in place of Robert Jaques, removed.

WILLIAM STIRLING, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in the place of Charles Douglass, removed.

WILLIAM S. HAMILTON, of Louisiana, to be Surveyor of Public Lands, South Tennessee, in place of James P. Turner, removed.

WILLIAM TROOST SIMONS, to be Consul of the United States for Westphalia and the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine, to reside at Elberfelt, in the place of John Godfrey Boker, resigned.

The opinions of the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, on any book published, or is likely to be published, in ENGLAND, we should be ashamed to quote as entitled to regard. Of the BRITISH perodicals, we know none so thoroughly bound by what one of BLACKWOOD'S writers has called the vile bibliopolo influence. A recent tribute, however, in the GAZETTE, to the genius of HALLECK, is entitled to be considered as voluntary and sincere; as it is not probable that any of the editor's masters just now contemplates an edition of our countryman's lively and original effusions. Our acknowledgment of the compliment may be thought to savour of surliness. In truth, we only notice it for the purpose of uniting in the desire recently expressed in some of the NEW YORK papers, that Mr. HALLECK's productions should be collected and given to the public in a volume, which, we are sure, will be gladly received.—AMERICAN poets, even by those who acknowledge that they have betrayed no lack of genius, have been accused, not always unjustly, of frequent sins against the laws of taste. If asked to point out one particularly invulnerable in this point, the name of HALLECK would present itself at once.

There is good taste in the remarks of the NEW YORK AMERICAN on a species of affectation prevalent among second rate novelists. Noticing the announcement of a new production of the "author of *Brambletye House*," the editor says:—"A new novel by "the author of Waverly" was something significant, for the reading world was then assured that, whatever might be its topics, they would be treated with a master's hand. We are not sure that the same sort of confidence can be challenged in any other case—and certainly in the one before us, those who, with us, may not have read *Brambletye House*, nor heard aught of its merits from the gossip Fame, will feel little interest in hearing that the author of the present novel is also the author of a former one. It is the high privilege of superior genius, alone, to give circulation and currency to whatever is stamped with its mark. Hence, though, in 'the author of Waverly" it was quite becoming to announce subsequent works, by that descriptive designation, rather than by his real name, it strikes us as affectation in others, who are not in fact "Unknowns," great or small—but are familiarly called by their proper names in the reviews and criticisms; and in whom, moreover, it savors somewhat of arrogance to assume that a previous work is already so well known to fame, that, to announce another as by the author of that former one, is at once to secure the attention and interest of the public. We do not make these remarks in especial reference to the work now announced, although it, with others, falls under their scope; but as of general application. Of the merits of the "New Forest," we are unable as yet to speak."

We were obliged, last evening, to deny ourselves the gratification of attending the Chesnut street theatre. We are told, however, that the performances were not less favourably received than on the preceding nights.

They who go but seldom, and have been waiting for something likely to prove more than ordinarily pleasing, should secure places for Monday. *Fiorella* was produced last season, and universally pronounced one of the most delightful in the whole list. As the bills say, with more truth than is always to be found in such assurances, it abounds in beautiful melodies, equally pleasing to the skilful and the unlearned ear; in the latter class of which it is unnecessary to acknowledge that our own is to be counted. The afterpiece is one of scores which have been plundered from SCRIBE, without acknowledgment or remorse, by the ENGLISH play-wrights. It is the same in which SLOMAN was so diverting as *Sam Savory*. VICTORIN will play the part in a different style, and no doubt with admirable effect.

We hear, from one who has too much experience to be taken in by a clumsy contrivance, that the *Anaconda*, at the Arch street house, is a piece of machinery well worth seeing. Notwithstanding its extraordinary length, this uncouth reptile moved so naturally that the spectators were astonished at the skill of the machinist. There was no trick used; no hiding half the body between the side scenes, as with the cow in *Tom Thumb*. The serpent came boldly to the front; gaped at the pit as if he meant to bolt them all, and twined himself around the devoted negro so naturally that every man in the house trembled as he remembered Laocoon. The songs of the GERMAN minstrel, too, excited a most lively sensation; not only as new and extraordinary, but as excellent and highly agreeable. His notes we have heard compared to a skilful performance on a clarinett of the finest tone.

We shall endeavour, on Monday, to give a sketch of the plot of *Fiorella*, for such of our readers as intend to see it, and have not been able to procure the book.

We have been amply repaid by a visit made this morning to Mr. NATT's Repository, 118 1-2 Chesnut street, with examining the extensive collection of Paintings and Engravings, to be offered for sale on Monday next, the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock. The assortment is more select than has been for some time offered, and reminds us of past sales, where merit not quantity, was the attraction. Many of them are Cabinet Paintings, richly framed, and bear the names of Ruben, Vandyke, Le Brun, Ostade, Teniers, Murillo, Shalken, &c. &c. And of modern English, Italian and American Schools.—The engravings are numerous, and their merit unquestionable.

Mr. FREDERICK's Musical *Port Folio* is noticed with approbation in the NEW YORK and BALTIMORE papers. To ensure its success, nothing is necessary but that the ladies should try the merit of its contents. Even husbands and fathers cannot complain of the cost.

Furious driving is noticed, in an ENGLISH paper, as one of our AMERICAN habits. The propensity has been, no doubt, restrained in ENGLAND, by the severity of Courts and Juries upon those who indulge it at the expense of others. COBBETT says:—"In going upon the road, in the United States, it is looked upon as a sort of slur on one, if another pass him, going in the same direction; and this folly prevails to as great a degree as amongst our break-neck coachmen; and you will see an old Quaker, whom to look at, as he sits perched in his wagon, you would think had been cut out of stone a couple of hundred years ago, or hewed out of a log of wood, with the axe of some of the first settlers—if he hear a rattle behind him, you will see him gently turn his head; if he be passing a tavern at the time he pays little attention, and refrains from laying the whip upon the "creatures," seeing that he is morally certain that the rattler will stop to take "a grog" at the tavern; but if no such invitation present itself, and especially if there be a tavern two or three miles a-head, he begins immediately to make provision against the consequences of the impatience of his rival, who, he is aware, will push him hard, and on they go as fast as they can scamper, the successful driver talking of the "glorious achievement" for a week."

By the arrival of the JOHN JAY, at NEW YORK, our files of LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers are completed, to the 7th and 8th of August, one day later than those previously received. From them, and from the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, we have taken what seemed most interesting. As to the probable continuance of the war, the professed disposition of the parties to negociate seemed less to be relied on than the exertions of each to strengthen himself for conflict.

The reports respecting the BRITISH Ministry have been several times noticed. One of these, and the positive contradictions of the COURIER, the MORNING HERALD of the 7th observes:—"Notwithstanding the unqualified contradiction of the Courier by authority, that the Duke of Wellington is contemplating a change in his Ministry, it is nevertheless generally believed among well-informed persons that such is the case. The word *authority* or *authorised*, when employed by the Courier, we take to be of little import. It is perfectly notorious that the Duke has never descended to prop up his Government by means of newspapers; and for this, if for nothing else, he deserves, and ever will deserve, the gratitude of the country. We can conceive of nothing better calculated to perpetuated the abuses of a State than tampering with public writers—than of holding out to them prospects of promotion to public offices. It is rendering those who ought and otherwise would be checks on bad Governors, and the guardians of the people, the tools of the one and traitors of the other. The late Mr. Canning, there is too much reason to believe, adopted a regular system of indirectly bribing every public writer calculated in any way to promote his views; and, if the public knew the characters of some of the persons to whom he had promised Colonial and other appointments, such knowledge could not excite any other feeling than disgust. Though, however, we are quite satisfied that the Duke of Wellington very properly holds himself aloof from newspaper writers, yet we have reason to believe that other Members of the Administration have pursued, and do pursue, an opposite line of conduct. It is on this belief alone that we are able to account for the silence of certain journals on the subject of such jobs as the Swan River job, and numerous others which we could mention, if it were necessary. Nay, the Editors of the papers alluded to, though heretofore the loudest amongst the opponents of jobbing, were not content with mere silence—they absolutely became the apologists of the jobs in question. One of them did indeed, with reference to the Swan River affair, condemn the mode of disposing of our Colonial lands, but he could see nothing improper, under existing circumstances, in the grant to Mr. T. Peel. Now, it is not in human nature that such changes from good to bad could be effected without some interested views; and that the interest in view was not an increased sale is quite certain, seeing that ninety-nine readers of newspapers out of every hundred are pleased—whether right or wrong, we perhaps may say—with attacks upon men in power. With reference to the contradiction of the Courier, alluded to above, the *Standard* of this evening observes, that "We repeat our statement, in the full confidence that a few weeks, perhaps a few days, will confirm what we have said; and we here solemnly assert, and are prepared to stand or fall by the assertion, that whoever authorised the contradiction of the Courier authorised the publication of a DIRECT AND UNQUALIFIED FALSEHOOD." Such is the language of the *Standard* on this subject; it is at any rate sufficiently decided and explicit."

A letter from Odessa, dated July 15th, says: "It is generally believed here, that count Diebitch has passed the Balkan and is marching to Bourgas. Admiral Greig is to take on board 15,000 men at Varna, and land them between Bourgas and Sizeboli, to oblige the Turks, by threatening their rear, to retreat to Adrianople."

Thirty thousand fresh troops, it is said, were expected in Wallachia, destined to blockade Rudschuck and Giurgevo, or to observe the Pacha of Widdin. In a letter from Bucharest, dated July 17, it is said,

"As the troops of Geismar are receiving great reinforcements, it is thought that a diversion on the side of Sophia is really contemplated, for the purpose of endeavouring to cross the Balkan on the western side, whilst the main army would be employed to turn the mountains on the east, and observe the army of the Grand Vizier, shut up in Choumla.

"Such an operation appears at first sight rather hazardous, and it must be supposed that the Russians are sure of Austria, which power could easily succeed in cutting off the bodies detached from the right wing upon this hazardous service. But it is said that an arrangement has been made with that power, which instead of drawing the sword in favour of the Moslem, would in case of certain events taking place, share with Russia the spoils of Turkey."

Dates from the frontiers of Servia, of July 20, say,—that

The troops of Albania, under the command of the Pacha of Scutari, have arrived in the neighbourhood of Widdin since the 5th of the month. All the reinforcements drawn from Bosnia and Romelia take the same road. A Turkish army, of considerable force, will be thus assembled in the vicinity of Widdin. Letters from Constantinople of the 12th of July have reached Belgrade. They do not speak of the departure of the Sultan for the army.

Advices from Berlin of July 24th mention that a distinguished Prussian officer, Major Von Wildermelt, had been sent to the Russian head quarters on the Balkan, not with any important political commission, but to give in the sequel an impartial account of what follows.

The same advices say that little more will be done in Asia, this year; the charge of General Paskewitsch having been accomplished, by completing the conquest of the Turkish line of fortresses on the side of Russia. He could hardly proceed further, without preaching revolt among the Sultan's subjects, and endangering the tranquillity of the Caucasian provinces of Russia. It is therefore thought tha this advance on the road to Erzerum is a mere demonstration to keep the enemy in check, who had ventured to advance to the vicinity of Akhalzik.

Mr. Dawkins, who accompanied Mr. Gordon to the Dardanelles, returned to Egina on the 21st. According to letters of that date the Porte has given the command of a corps destined to operate against the Greeks on the continent to the Albanian Chief Silihdarpoda. Part of his force, consisting of twenty bairacks or companies along with some Albanians, has relieved the Turks who occupy a position near Zeitouni, and who have directed their march towards Macedonia, with the intention, it is understood, of joining the army of the Grand Vizier. These letters do not mention the surrender of Thebes, which is reported in the German papers to have been taken by the Greeks. On the 14th of June Grissiotti was attacked in his intrenchments at Aniforiti, by a Turkish force in front, and by a corps of cavalry sent by Omer Pacha to the rear of his position. The Greeks, however, defended themselves bravely and repulsed the Turks with the loss of two hundred and fifty men. Vasso continues in his intrenchments on the margin of the plain of Athens. On the 8th the Turkish garrison of Athens made a sortie against Vasso's troops, posted in the convent of St. John, but were driven back with the loss of eighty men and two pieces of cannon. All the Greek corps are weak, and greatly in want of necessaries. A spirit of discontent prevails to a great extent among them: they are particularly dissatisfied with Augustin Capo d'Istria, who had been invested by his brother, the President, with full powers to act as his substitute, in the provinces of the Greek continent. This appointment has given offence to Ypsilanti, who commands in the eastern quarter of Greece, and from him Augustin did not experience a very agreeable reception. General Dentzel commands the troops in Western Greece, during the absence of General Church, who is gone to Egina. Colonel Mangin, who went to the Morea with the French expedition, is to have the command of the regular Greek troops.—*Times.*

Belgrade, July 11.—The late events in the theatre of war have produced great sensation in Servia, and the party hostile to the Turks has attempted to take advantage of the occasion to excite troubles, in which, however, they have not succeeded. It is said that an insurrection has broken out on the frontiers of Bosnia, but the Turkish authorities have succeeded in putting it down. This attempt has proved fatal to the authors, and the Pacha has sent their heads to Constantinople.

Florence, July 23.—Letters from Syra, of the 18th, say, that the Greeks have taken Thebes by capitulation. Omer Pacha, of Caristo, had gone to the relief of Athens, but had been defeated and obliged to abandon his position, and to retreat to Negropont. In consequence of this event the Greeks had occupied Oropo, so that the Acropolis was left to itself, and would not be able to hold out much longer.

From the London Times, of Aug. 7.

Thursday Evening.—It is believed by many persons in the city, who interest themselves in the state of the trade in corn, that the abundant harvest, on which there seems to be every cause for congratulating the country, will have the effect of bringing a very large quantity of foreign wheat into the market, even at the present high rate of duty. They consider that the fact of the abundance of the harvest being once established to the general conviction, the holders of foreign grain can have no hope for a long period of better prices than those afforded by the present state of the market, which therefore they will avail themselves of, and submit to a loss rather than suffer so much capital to lie for months, or probably for years unproductive. This will also produce, of course, a very large sum to the revenue for this quarter in duties.

The following are the averages as made public in the usual form this day:

Imperial Weekly average.—Wheat, 66s 11d; Barley, 32s 3d; Oats, 23s 4d; Rye, 35s 8d; Beans, 38s 5d; Peas, 36s 10d.

Aggregate average of the six weeks which regulates duty.—Wheat, 67s 1d; Barley, 32s, Oats, 23s 8d; Rye, 33s 1d; Beans, 37s 11d; Peas, 37s 1d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 8d; Barley, 13s 10d; Oats, 12s 3d; Rye, 19s 9d; Beans, 14s; Peas, 14s.

It has been currently stated to-day in the Money-market, that the Corporation of London has entered into an arrangement with the Bank of England for borrowing the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, under the Act of Parliament for completing London bridge and its approaches. It is said further, that the sum is to be supplied by instalments, as required by the progress of the works, and to bear interest at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent.

These terms are not thought decidedly favorable, considering the general abundance of unemployed capital in London; but as the transaction will extend itself over a large period of time, some protection is naturally required by the lender against the possible fluctuations in the value of money. This is the more necessary as symptoms of a scarcity of money are at present apparent in some parts of the continent. At Hamburgh the rate of interest is 4 to 4 1-2 per cent.; and at Paris, owing to the late extensive speculations for the rise of the funds there, a much higher rate has been occasionally paid.

In the Consol-market, prices seem rather on the advance; but business continues extremely inactive. The last price for the account was 88 7-8 to 89. A very large sale of Exchequer bills was made in the course of the day, but it made no impression on the market, and the premium is still 74s to 76s.

The Scotch banks have reduced the interest paid on deposits from 3 to 2 per cent.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 5.—In my letters to you at the commencement of the year, I ventured to state my apprehensions that the trade of 1829 would not equal that of 1828; but having entertained an opinion that the withdrawal of the one pound notes would of itself occasion great depression, and being jealous that preconceived notions might influence my view of the facts and the inferences to be drawn from them, I did not state all my fears, but allowed my representations to be somewhat softened by the confident assertions which were made by well informed and keen-sighted persons, that trade during this year would not be worse than it had been during the preceding year. You will recollect, however, that I said, that taking the most favorable view, notwithstanding the immense addition that had been made to the power of producing goods, the whole quantity produced would be sold for a less amount than the quantity produced in 1828 sold for; that the manufacturer, if he did the same amount of business, would do it for less profit; and that the weaver, if he obtained the same quantity of work, would work for less wages. The event has been more disastrous, not merely than—correcting my own views by those of others—I represented, but infinitely more disastrous than my most gloomy anticipations; and I may venture to say, that never since I knew Manchester and its trade—and I have known them 18 or 20 years—has the condition of the whole mass of its population, employers and employed, been so wretched and so hopeless. In 1826 we had indeed a period of great depression and distress; but it was so obviously the result of the mad speculations of the preceding year, that people saw that they could not return to a sober state without undergoing the necessary penance. Since that period there has been no excitement; things have gone on with most mercantile propriety; speculation has been unknown; failures have been almost unknown; and saving that increased power of production which attends the improvement of machinery, unattended by the opening of new or the extension of old markets, there has been nothing to distinguish the period from the soberest in the history of the manufacturing districts. Men cannot, therefore, say now "we only want confidence in each other." They cannot say "here is a panic—let us be patient till it be over."—The distress has come upon them gradually, and they see no prospect of its removal. In 1826 the country was in the situation of a man who, having broken his leg, was totally disabled for a time, but had the prospect in a few weeks of being out and at work. It is now like a man in a consumption, who goes about his business indeed, but feels himself every day become weaker and weaker, and feels hope sinking within him as time advances.

Such are the disheartening views that force themselves upon me in looking round me on the state of this thickly-peopled district. Even the little instances of brisk demand, on which were built the representations that on the whole, things were not so bad as they were called, are disappearing. Even coarse yarns for exportation,—exported at a price scarcely exceeding per pound the price of the raw material, begin to hang heavy on the hands of the spinners. In short, without entering into the partial demand for this, and the slackness of demand for that article, and the failures here and the failures there, every thing is gloom and despondency.

The Commercial Gazette of St. Petersburg contains a detailed list, with explanatory remarks, of all articles, the importation of which into Russia is prohibited. At the conclusion it says:

From this impartial view every reasonable and unprejudiced person will see clearly that the number of prohibited articles which are of real importance is by no means great, and that the principal article of the same classes, for instance, wool, cotton, and silk, are still permitted, and are really imported in large quantities: among other things, cotton yarn to the value of thirty millions of rubles and more. If some articles are entirely prohibited, to the injury of the interests of foreign countries, let it be considered how much staple articles of Russian export—for instance, corn, brandy, metals, leather, sailcloth, &c. are either wholly prohibited in foreign countries, or liable to very high duties, or are permitted where no considerable demand for them is to be expected. The same may be said of tallow, hemp, flax, and several other important articles; and it is also to be observed that many of these articles were prohibited, or subjected to high duties, before Russia thought of increasing the rigour of its protective system. Such a system has, besides, long subsisted, and the short-lived Tariff of 1819, which depressed all Russian manufactures, made alone an exception, and was followed by the most rigorous Tariff of 1822. It is also to be observed, that the system of reciprocity has long since been introduced in Russia, and that its own ships have no advantage above those of foreign nations.

PARIS, AUG. 4.—When the Fame, which has arrived at Toulon, left Algiers, the brig Alert was close in under the batteries, for the purpose of communicating with the Government, but little good was expected from the negociations. About 60 muskets, sabres, pistols, and other military accoutrements, trophies of the unfortunate affair in which 24 of our seamen perished, were carried tin triumph hrough the streets of Algiers, and this display has contributed very much to increase the fanaticism of the population of that town.

A Journal printed at Marseilles says, that a Spanish vessel had been sent out to the French squadron, for the purpose of negociating on the part of the Dey.

The French papers state, on the authority of a letter from Madrid dated 25th July, that the Captain-General of the Havannah, Vives, had sent in his resignation. He complains of the appointment of Barradas to the command of the expedition against Mexico. Barradas had been sent to Europe several times by Vives, in consequence of his being considered a dangerous man; but each time he has returned to Cuba with additional rank, and now he is entrusted with a most important command and full powers. Vives is fearful of the consequences of the expedition, says the letter from Madrid, and, being unwilling to share the responsibility, he begs the King to send him a successor. It is to be observed, that the correspondence from Madrid supplied to the French papers is in general deserving of very little credit.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 4.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland arrived in this city yesterday with a numerous suite, coming from Germany. His Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange have returned to Brussels.

On Saturday the steam boat Diana, just as she was ready to set sail from Antwerp to Ghent, met with a lamentable accident, by the bursting of the boiler. In consequence of the accident, several persons were killed, and others dangerously scalded. Among the former, is James Ingham, the engineer.

FRANKFORT, JULY 30.—The ceremony of the marriage of the Princess of Leuchtenberg to the Emperor of Brazil is fixed for the 3d of August: the wedding dresses are of the richest description; they will be conveyed to Ostend in a great number of packages. It is now certain that the Prince Augusti de Leuchtenberg will accompany his sister to the Brazils. The persons who are to compose his suite are already appointed.

FLOATING LIGHT ON THE TRINDELEN.—(*From the Agent to Lloyd's at Elsinore.*)—A light-vessel has been placed to the south-east of Trindelen rock. This vessel which has two masts, (schooner rigged, and is painted with red sides and a white cross) will be moored to the south-east (magnetic bearings) about [illegible] fathoms from the Trindelen ground, and to the north-east to north (magnetic bearings) one and a half Danish miles, about seven to eight English from the north-east point of Lessoe, called in the charts Syrodden. The light consists of [illegible] lamps, with reverberators, placed round the [illegible] mast, and will be hoisted to the height of [illegible] Danish feet; but in an unusually heavy sea, [illegible] feet above the level of the sea. The light will be kept burning in the same manner as the other lights on the Danish coast, viz.—Before Easter and after Michaelmas, from half an hour after sunset to sunrise; after Easter and to Michaelmas, from one hour after sunset to sunrise. In hazy and foggy weather the ship's bell will be rung, continuing for ten minutes after an interval of five minutes. A red flag will be shewn in the day-time, and in stormy weather a red jack is hoisted on the vessel's foremast. The vessel, unless compelled by the severity of the winter, or by an accident, will remain at her mooring until the 21st of Dec. when she comes into port. She resumes her station on the 1st of March, unless prevented by the severity of the [illegible] winter. No communication is allowed with the light vessel, unless in cases of distress, immediate relief being required, when such will [illegible] possible be rendered.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 8, [illegible]

The business done in cotton this week has been on a moderate scale, and the sales amount to 9,[illegible] bales, including 140 Sea Island at 10 a 10½; 150 [illegible]; 4020 Upland, 5 a 6¼; 1030 Orleans, 5 a 7¼ [illegible]; Alabama, 5 a 6½. The complexion of the market remains without change, and we cannot notice any alteration from the previous currency, but 500 bags of Brazil and Egyptian were for export, but nothing done in speculation. The import of the week is [illegible]. The accounts from Manchester are, if any thing, [illegible] so favorable.

Ashes, the sales are considerable, but at lower prices, 300 bls. Montreal Pot, sold at 33s. a 33s. 6d. [illegible] Pearl at 33s. and 60 of Boston Pot, at 34s. [illegible] Pearl, old, at 33s. per cwt.

Tar, 200 bls. (small) brought 10s. per [illegible]. Turpentine is in request, and 10s. 3d. per cwt. paid for [illegible] lbs. and 10s. 6d. for 1200.

Rice, only 20 casks sold at 18s. 6d. per cwt. [illegible] 14s. per cwt. was realised for 20 hhds.

In the early part of the week, the unsettled state of the weather caused more activity in the Corn Market, but that has subsided; the supplies of foreign grain into London have been considerable, and prices there are rather lower.

The operations in Flour are unimportant.

Tobacco, no change in prices, and not much doing.

The sales of Cotton to-day are computed at 1500 bales.

ITEMS.

The week ending on the 5th instant, 26 boats, laden with 910 tons of coal, left Mauch Chunk by the canal, for Philadelphia. The whole amount of coal, this season, brought to Philadelphia is less than 46,000 tons.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a few days ago, contained a paragraph of three lines, which we are requested to copy:—"We see Sylvester, who is always generous in giving prizes, is also gallant. He yesterday made a young lady of this city rich by selling her $5000."

KEAN, the actor, whose death has often furnished "*double leaded leaders*" for the London papers, at the last advices was playing in Liverpool.

In the crowd assembled, the other night, to receive Miss WRIGHT at the place where she intended to lecture, a respectable looking old booby, who had his hand on his watch chain, felt his ear tickled by a straw. He let go of the chain, to scratch his ear, when a grab, fortunately unsuccessful, was made at his seal. The rogue, who made the attempt, must have been studying the frontispiece to Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, in Whalley's edition.

"As the word *debt* comes from a *Latin root*," says a correspondent who *signs Parr*, "why should we not say *indebitation*, to avoid the use of such an expression as *indebtedness*? Neither is yet English; so that we have a right to choose."

The following salaries are paid to some of the City officers of Charleston:—Recorder $2,[illegible], Captain of the Guard $1,600, Clerk, Board of Health $600. City Printer $800, and the amount paid the City Guard is $22,745.

Three of the eight prisoners who recently escaped from the jail at Buffalo, have been retaken. The others, it is said, are tracked, and will probably be secured.

The proprietors of the Citizens' Canal Line to Baltimore, have the pleasure of informing the public that their barges will regularly pass with their passengers daily through the canal.

The Tremont Theatre, Boston, was opened for the first time this season, on Monday night, and was soon filled with a fashionable audience. The performances it is said went off with spirit, and the improvements which have been made in the interior of the house, met with general approbation.

The New Monthly Magazine, for August, contains the first of a series of letters from New York. A passage up the North River is the main incident related, and the most remarkable thing in the relation is the orthography of some of the names—such as *Katskyl* and *Pookipsi*.

The Newburgh Gazette complains of a mountebank of the name of Hunt, who has recently been eating fire, &c. for the amusement of the villagers, having cleared out without paying the printer.

A letter from Tallahasse, published in the Richmond Compiler, declares "that, in a few years, Florida will become one of the greatest sugar countries known."

It is said that Capt. Basil Hall has received from the London publishers $7125 for the copy-right of his Travels in America.

The Temperance Society should send a missionary to Lehigh county. One politician accuses another of wallowing, dead drunk, in the dirt.

The Siamese Boys are now exhibiting at New York. They would attract numerous visitors in this city.

The editor of the Alexandria Gazette observes that he has lost ground as a man of taste, in the estimation of some of his friends, for confessing that he does not admit Bulwer's novels. By the time that a fourth has been added to the brood, he will probably find himself in the majority.

At New York, on the 16th instant, the store of Messrs. G. & S. Howland was robbed of Italian sewings of the value of 1600 dollars.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, Baron Stackelburg, the Swedish envoy, has remonstrated to our government, and communicated with his own, on the act of Capt. Turner, in capturing a pirate in one of the harbours of St. Bartholomew.

On the 28th ult. the John Jay spoke the Constellation, all well, in lat. 44, lon. 44 10.

Such newspapers as are protected by strong paper wrappers, reach this office altogether in the best manner. It is stated in Niles' Register,

that straw paper is made in Pittsburgh, Pa. and retailed in Baltimore, at $2 per ream, large imperial size. Preparations are making in the vicinity of Baltimore to commence the manufacture on an extensive scale.

London papers of the 4th August, say "that the Inquisition is to be revived in Portugal, and that a decree for that purpose had been presented to Don Miguel for his approval."

The New York Commercial notices counterfeit notes of the State Bank at Elizabethtown, N. J. letter C. No. 1380, March 4, 1823—Cashier's name, James Crane, badly done—President, L. Baker, tolerably.—Paper thinner and whiter than the genuine.

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—Arrived, brig Globe, Devereux, 30 days from Pernambuco, with sugar, to John Devereux. Sailed August 15, and took a pilot off Cape Henlopen, Sept. 15. Passengers, Mrs. Devereux, and Captain Eckfelt, late of brig Adriana, lost at Pernambuco. Vessels left, reported by the Fawn, at Salem. 15th inst. 15 miles N. N. W. of Cape Henlopen, spoke brig Orient, Young, of and from Philadelphia, for Richmond.

Schr. Leaper, Nickerson, 10 days from Portland, with mdse. to Lincoln & Ryerss.

Schr. Friendship, Clark, Schuylkill, 2 days, ballast, to Captain.

Below, schr. Valiant, of Cape May.

Cleared, schr. Georgetown, Denison, New York, J. Goodin, Jr.

Ship Algonquin, West, Liverpool, T. P. Cope & Sons.

Schr. George, Johnson, Suffolk, Va. Captain.

Schr. Element, Prince, Boston and Portland, Captain.

From the Shipping List of August 8.

Cowes, 5th, sailed, Pluto, Davis, Rotterdam.

At Antwerp, 2d, Forest, Bates, Matanzas; Harriet, Cook, do. 3d, James Noble, Lewis, B. Ayres; Don Quixotte, Whittall, Trieste.

At Copenhagen, 26th, Concordia, Grimberg, Boston.

At Trieste, 24th, Albert, Dayton, New York; Hero, Rio Janeiro; Leavitt, Dickinson, N. York.

Liverpool, 7th.—The Robert Leer, for Eastport, which was on shore has been got off.

Liverpool, 6th.—Sailed, ship Washington, Tibbetts, N. York; Julian, Smith, Virginia; Malabar, Boston; Oglethorpe, Savannah.

The brig United States, Jones, is advertised (Aug. 1,) to sail in a few days from Newcastle, for N. York.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Arrived, Packet ship John Jay, Holdrege, from Liverpool, sailed the evening of the 8th of August, with dry goods, &c. Passengers, Rev. Chas. F. Reichel and lady, Mr. Jas. Scholes, lady and five children, Mr. J. Hutchinson, lady and servant, Miss Mary Watkinson, Miss Mary Parvus, Miss Hannah Reichel, Messrs. R. C. Maywood, W. M'Crackan, F. Barker, C. Reichel, jr. R. H. Haslam, S. Partridge, J. Hutchinson, jr. and 17 in the steerage. Left the H. Kneeland, for this port 10th; Olive Branch, do. 14th; John, Philadelphia, few days, and others. Spoke, 28th ult. lat. 44, lon. 44 10, U. S. ship Constellation, from New York for England, all well. 5th inst. lat. 43, lon. 57 10, exchanged signals with the packet from Boston for Liverpool; same time, was in co. with ship Julian, from Liverpool for City Point.

Ship America, Goddard, from Liverpool, July 31st, with dry goods, &c. 20 passengers. The New England, Eden, was to sail for Canton 10th; Nimrod, and New England, ——, New York, few days. Spoke, August 16, lat. 44, lon. 29, ship Halcyon, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. 14th inst. ship William Penn, from and for do.

Schr. Columbia, Shinn, 4 days from Salem, with hides.

Cleared, ship Frances Henrietta, Russell, New Bedford.

Schr. Resolution, Smith, Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles King, Smith, Philadelphia.

Sloop Eliza Nicoll, Swift, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Arrived, brig America, Cottle, Richmond.

Cleared, brigs Virginia, Perkins, Brazils; Geo. Henry, Wales, Halifax.

BATH, Sept. 12.—Arrived, brig Albert, Beth, Trinity, Mart. 25 ds. Left brig Orleans, Frost, Portsmouth, 10 or 12 days.

WARREN, Sept. 14.—Arrived, brig Ariel, Coffin, from Havana.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—Arrived, brig Union, Davis, from New York.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—Arrived, brig Moro, Robinson, from Havana.

Cleared, schr. Asof, Hale, St. Domingo.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamer Columbia, Mitchell, from Alexandria. Saw a two topsail schr. at the mouth of the Potomac, having a red signal with Mary on it, bound up, and a brig bound down.—The schr. Mary, Perry, from St. Thomas, is looked for—she is a two topsail schr.

Steamboat Pocahontas, Ferguson, from Richmond, via Norfolk. Passed at anchor in Hampton Roads, schrs. Abigail and Ann Maria. Off Back River Point, a brig going to sea.

The brig Mary, O'Brian, of Philadelphia, arrived at Pernambuco, in distress, before the 12th ult. having struck on a rock, 3½ miles S. W. of Fernandina, and knocked a hole in her bottom.

NORFOLK, Sept. 16.—Arrived, ship Helvetius, Patterson, from Philadelphia.

Schr. Tatler, Garland, Salem, 11 days. A ship came into the Roads, and anchored there this morning.

Schr. Elvira, Mandeuil, from St. Augustine, 5 days. Left schr. Warrington, Fordham, from New York, arrived a few days previous. A brig came in from sea, and proceeded up James River last evening.

In Hampton Roads, brig Governor Fenner, Blanchard, from up James River, bound to Leith; ship Indian Chief, Williams, do. bound to Rotterdam; Brig Benefit, Shearman, do. bound to South America.

From Hampton Roads, ship London, Brown, for Havre.

The ship Louisa, Ross, from Baltimore, bound to Bremen, anchored this afternoon, under New Point Comfort.

The ship Courier, Wolfe, bound to Rio Janeiro, came down James River last evening, and proceeded to sea.

Cleared, brig Beaver, Higgins, Halifax.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 17.—Sailed, brig Planet, Flanders, Portsmouth, N. H.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10.—Arrived, Revenue Cutter Marion, Jackson, from a cruise and last from Key West, specie, to the United States. Vessels left at Key West, schr. Mobile, having been ashore on the reef, waiting the issue of a judicial process. Arrived on the same day, brig Enterprise, Hitchcock, from New York, bound to Pensacola. Same day, off Florida Reef, boarded schr. Emma, Bishop, from Mobile bound to Philadelphia, Captain, Mate, and all hands, excepting one, sick on board, schooner in charge of Captain Homer, passenger, supplied him with medicines, &c. Spoke, 5th, brig Atlantic, Howard, from Trinidad de Cuba, bound to N. York, 19 days out. 30th ult. off Tortugas, boarded brig Carrier, from Boston, bound to New Orleans.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.—The New Orleans Bee of the 25th ult. states, that the schr. Monk, Capt. Nartigue, had just arrived from Tampico, which place she left on the 15th ult. having been prevented by the Spaniards from landing her cargo. She brought $48,000 in specie, and thirteen passengers. Capt. N. was boarded on his approaching Tampico, on the 4th, and ordered alongside of the Commodore's ship. He witnessed an active fire sustained from the Mexican fort and the houses of the town. While crossing the bar the Spaniards lost, in killed and wounded, about sixty men, principally officers; the Mexicans were reported to have fifteen wounded. Capt. N. was detained, but treated politely. There were likewise detained at anchor, the American brig Matilda, and schr. Tuspan, of Baltimore. 5th, at 6 A. M. saw nine launches from the battle ship going on shore to assist the troops which had actually taken possession of the bar; and saw the Spanish colors flying—when the C.'s ship manned the yard, fired a salute, and gave three cheers. 6th, at 11, Capt. Nartigue went on board the C.'s ship to request permission to go nearer the shore in less water—did not obtain it on account of the absence of the Commodore. 13th, the Spanish squadron, consisting of one line of battle ship, 1 frigate, 1 full rigged brig and 1 hermaphrodite brig of war sailed to the Eastward—report said part for Havana, and the frigate for New Orleans, to take the troops which were landed there. Provisions were very scarce at Tampico. General Barradas has made the port of Tampico free of duties for certain articles during the term of six months. A transport is daily expected at the Brazil, with a ship of war, to take the Spanish troops who are at the Turn, to Tampico. After the Spaniards took possession of that place, the squadron returned to Havana for the 2d division of troops, which will consist, it is said, of 1500 men.

From the London Morning Journal.

LIES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Thomas Peel has a license from the Right Honourable the Dictator of the Colonies, Mr. Stephen, to carry on the white slave trade for 18 months.—*Examiner.*

The *Morning Post*, as a proof that the trade of the country has not declined, asserts that a fashionable gauze cap in Cranbourn-alley sells for as much money as it did three years ago.—This authority settles the question.—*Courier.*

Dr. Abernethy has discovered that the disorder under which Lord Ellenborough labours is called by the learned "*dissatisfactionibus*," a malady for which there is *per se* no cure.—*The Lancet.*

Lord Plunkett has ceased being a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. He says that a man "may be, for his family interests, a hypocrite, but it is not honourable always to be a fool."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Mr. Lowdham, the chancellor's secretary, ever since the *Atlas* has ceased to steal from the *Morning Journal*, has taken three instead of two copies of that paper. Mr. Swift, of Cato-street, dined with him on Sunday last.—*The Conspiracy Chronicle.*

Mr. Leigh Hunt, the only English poet extant, has been made poet laureate to her Highness the Marchioness of Conyngham. Mr. Thomas Moore has had an attack of nervous fever ever since.—*Sunday Times.*

The giraffe, having recovered its health, has been appointed a master in chancery by Lord Lyndhurst.—*Morning Post.*

Mr. Horace Twiss has set the last speech of his majesty on proroguing parliament to music, to the tune of "St. Patrick's-day in the morning."—*Butler's Diary.*

The leading proprietors of the *Courier*, in order to vindicate their reputation, have instituted proceedings in the *Arches* Court. Dr. Jeffrey is not their proctor.—*British Traveller.*

Mr. Mudford has in the press a large octavo volume explanatory of the Strand *street* improvements.*—*Court Journal.*

Mr. Richmond, formerly of Glasgow, intends publishing his various letters on foreign and *domestic* policy. They will be dedicated, by permission, to Mr. Robert Peel.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A second edition of Cornish's notes on Ilfracombe is in the press, and is dedicated to Lord Keith. The *Courier* speaks highly of the work. *Literary Gazette.*

Mr. John Gibson Lockhart's suppressed article on the Catholic question will shortly be offered to the public in "The Library of Useful Knowledge." Mr. Southey will correct the press.—*Admiralty Telegraph.*

Mr. Barrow intends shortly to visit the western coast of Africa, in order to determine whether the Bights of Benin be not geographically south of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Marquis of Tavistock intends reading a lecture at the London Institution on the best plan for *penning* agricultural labourers in Bedfordshire. The sheep-pen, the whip, and the shepherd's cur, are the professed remedies.—*Cobbett's Register.*

"WE are *modest* and *disinterested*!!!!!!!!"—*Courier, July 30, 1829.*

* When the Duke of Wellington was placed at the head of the cabinet, Mr. Mudford, who had supported Canning, was dismissed from the editorship of the Courier, by the proprietors. Street, who had been the editor several years before, was reinstated.

Marriage seems to be the fashion just now in the highest circle of *ton*. The rich young Duke of Buccleugh has selected a bride from the family of the Earl of Bath. Lord Titchfield, son of the Duke of Portland, is about to espouse a lady of the noble family of Cavendish; and half-a-dozen other couples of the *haut ton*, whose names, illustrious in that circle, are yet perhaps unknown to our readers, are also on the point of felicity. The first match here mentioned naturally excites great interest in high life. Dowagers and lady mammas have plotted, and belles have been engaging, for a season or two, to win the young Duke, and now this policy must seek some other object. The lady on whom the noble Duke's choice has settled, the Lady Charlotte Thynne, is described by the gossips as singularly amiable. Miss Cavendish, whom the Duke of Portland's son espouses, or is about to espouse, is described by the same gossips (the newspapers,) as sister to the recently elected member for Cambridge, and heirs of the noble family of that name. This we presume is a blunder. If the lady is sister of the honorable member of the University, and the noble and wealthy succession of the family descends to this branch, Mr. Cavendish, not his sister, it is to be presumed, would inherit. We may as well add here the names of those parties who, according to the newspapers, are about to enter on the honorable state of matrimony. We find the following paragraphs hanging together, in the Sunday papers, like a bunch of filberts:—

'A younger daughter of the Dowager Lady Ellenborough, Miss Frederica Law, is to be married to the son of Sir John Ramsden; and the daughter of Lady Elizabeth Talbot to Mr. Abbott.'

'A marriage is talked of between Lady Emma Bennet and Lord St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset.'

'The marriage which has long been whispered is now spoken of openly—we mean that of the Hon. Mr. Ashley, son of Lord Shaftesbury, with the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. Baillie.'—*Dublin Warder.*'

'The agreeable widow of a dignified divine in the south of Ireland, is about to bestow her hand upon a noble and rather conspicuous member of the Upper house of Parliament. His lordship is one of the richest of our absentees; but his visits to Ireland, though few and short, have not been without observation.'—*Ibid.*

BIGAMY EXTRAORDINARY.—A GOOD WEEK'S WORK.—A fellow named Josiah Thornton was last week committed to Chester Castle, for trial at the next assizes. On the 11th of last month he solemnly promised, at the altar in the parish church of Matlock, in Derbyshire, "to take to wife" Miss Anna Knowles, and "to keep only unto her so long as they both shall live;" but regardless of his vows, immediately after the consummation of the nuptials, this gay Lothario hied him off to Manchester, and being unable to resist the spells of the Lancashire witches, on the 18th ult. he again intermarried (as the lawyers say) with one Miss Hannah Pearson, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided; but as "love and a crown no rivalship will bear," the fair forsaken "Maid of Derby" and her friends quickly traced the fugitive into Cheshire, in the fastnesses in the vicinity of Stockport, where he was apprehended, taken before Captain Humphreys, and fully committed for trial on the 18th ult.; being thus a bachelor, twice a husband, and a prisoner, with the prospect of a long sea voyage, in the short space of one week!

A dispute has lately been decided which has created a considerable sensation in the sporting circles in the north. The facts were these:—In 1827 captain White, a gentleman of large property, residing at Park-hall, Derbyshire, and well known as one of the best gentleman riders on the turf, made application to Mr. Barrow, of Ashton-under-Lyne, for the loan of his racing mare Alecto to run at Heaton-park races (Lord Wilton's,) as they were apprehensive they would be short of horses, the captain engaging to ride the mare and win what he could for Mr. Barrow. The latter accordingly sent Alecto, who won every thing she ran for during the two days' races. By the rules of Heaton-park meeting, as established by Lord Wilton, every horse winning there must be entered in the name of the gentleman who rides. Alecto, therefore, was entered by captain White in his own name. The stakes won by the mare amounted to upwards of £300, the half of which captain White claimed, on the ground of having entered and rode her, to which claim Mr. Barrow would not consent. He accordingly brought an action to recover the whole amount; this was subsequently referred, and the award lately given directs that the total amount of stakes received by captain White shall be paid over by him to Mr. Barrow, deducting only such payments as have been actually made by him, and, as all the costs were to abide the event, they will, of course, have to be paid by Mr. White.

CONFLAGRATION.—A person who resides in the hundred of Penwith, and who is much addicted to smoking, being lately on his way home from a market town, had recourse to his usual recreation, and after some time, having, as he thought, extinguished the fire in the pipe, which was a short one, he thrust it into his waistcoat pocket, in which he had previously deposited two £5 bank notes he had received. On reaching home he found that he had left some fire in the pipe, which had been communicated to the notes, one of which was destroyed and the other much mutilated. The pocket, from being used as a general receptacle, had become so coated as to resist the operation of the smouldering fire which was consuming the notes, and the owner being occupied by his cogitations as he walked briskly forward, did not notice the slow but destructive operation going on in his pocket, which, however, cost him five pound.—*West Briton.*

The Memoirs of the King of SWEDEN, announced for publication by Mr. MEREDITH, will comprise, we understand, an account of the political character of Sweden at a most remarkable crisis, and of the policy of the celebrated individual who was appointed to preside over her destinies. The Correspondence of the CROWN PRINCE with the Emperor NAPOLEON forms a principal feature in the volume, which also contains a great number of curious and important documents, illustrative of the character of BERNADOTTE and of the internal state of the kingdom, at various interesting periods.

According to the Pensacola Gazette of the 1st instant, of the company of the 2d artillery stationed at the Bay of St. Louis, 30 were sick, and 15 of them with Yellow Fever. Lt. James M. Spencer and three more were dead. Official information, to this effect, had been received by the commander, Major Zantsinger, who left Pensacola for this port, on the 24th ult.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Oriental Insurance Company at Salem, Massachusetts, has been called, to consider the expediency of dissolving. It is stated in the Essex Register, that the average dividends of the Merchants' Insurance Company from its establishment in 1823 to the present time, have been about 4 per cent. per annum. Oriental Insurance Company since its establishment in 1824, has been 2 1-4 per cent. per annum. Mercantile Insurance Company since 1825, no dividend. The writer thinks that the amount of insurance capital in the place is too great for the business.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—Last evening, a little child of Mr. Wilkinson, of this city, aged about 18 months, was unfortunately killed by the wheel of a loaded coal cart passing over it. The driver had halted for a moment at a grocery store, and we hear had been fondling the little innocent but a few minutes before the occurrence. While thus halting, the child must have moved to a place of danger, without exciting the notice of the carter or any other person. When the cart was started again, the accident happened. The wheel passed directly over its body, and occasioned instant death. No fault, we understand, is attached to the carter.

As the eldest daughter of Mr. P. Byrne, of this city, was standing by the fire, last evening, her clothes caught; but by the timely intervention of some gentlemen passing, she was rescued from the flames, although seriously injured.

Annapolis, Md. Sept. 17.—We learn that a most atrocious murder was committed near West River, in this county, on Saturday last. The body of a free coloured woman, much bruised, was discovered, confined by a rope fastened about her neck to the root of a peach tree. The tree was nearly torn from the ground by the struggles of the unfortunate victim in her vain efforts to free herself. We refrain from giving the particulars which have reached us relative to this diabolical affair, inasmuch as they are founded in statements made by two children of the deceased—a boy and a girl,—both of whom, on account of their colour, are *incompetent* witnesses against those they accuse. For the same reason, justice may slumber for a time, but so sure as the "Recording Angel" has registered this bloody deed in Heaven, its authors will be punished here or hereafter.

FROM KEY WEST.

Savannah, Sept. 10.—By the Revenue Cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, from Key West, we have verbal advices to the 4th inst. and the Register to the 27th ult.

We regret to find the report of the sickness at Key West confirmed. Although the crews of most vessels there had suffered, the men of the Marion have enjoyed good health.

The Register mentions that the wreckers of the Coast of Florida have drawn up a memorial to congress, praying for a salvage on the duties of all foreign articles saved from wrecks.

A person named Levy Glass, was killed on the 23d ult. by falling from the door of a sail loft.—*Republican.*

THE EMIGRATING INDIANS.

The following is extracted from a letter to a gentleman in Catskill, from his brother, dated Little Rock, August 16. The writer is in the employ of the government, as an assistant in the removal of a party of 900 Indians, from the vicinity of Line Creek, Alabama.

"I have got thus far in my Indian expedition, after going through all the troubles and dangers of the way. The Steam Boat took us at the mouth of the river, and came only a few miles before she broke her shaft. We went ashore in a swamp, about one hundred miles from this place, without a road, where we had to wade in the mud and water two feet deep. Some days we could not travel more than three miles. We have here got to high land and a road. It will take us sixteen days to finish our journey. From the 3d of July, the day I took water, I never have seen a hill—nothing but swamp."

W. BURTON'S
SUPERIOR
BOTTLED ALE, PORTER AND CIDER.
ALSO,
CLARET WINE,
And Imperial, or American Champagne.
Store, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets.
sept. 19—tf

J. HOUSTON MIFFLIN
OFFERS for sale, low, at his manufactory, No. 46 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, between Chesnut and Sansom, Philadelphia, *COAL GRATES* and *FENDERS*, plain and ornamental, of a variety of patterns, several of which are new, made in the best manner, of the best materials.
SHEET IRON STOVES, pokers, scuttles, sifters, pans, blowers, and every convenience for using coal constantly on hand.
SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK, for setting grates.
Builders and others purchasing a number of Grates, will be supplied very low. sept. 19—mth7t*

COMMUNICATION.

The officers and members of the Junior Artillerists, while on their excursion to Baltimore, having experienced the most kind and hospitable treatment, desire, through a public communication, to express their gratitude for the never ceasing attention that was bestowed on them from all parties, but particularly to the officers and members of the Baltimore Light Brigade, commanded by General Stewart. The names of Captains Hickman, Cook and Walker, Lieutenants Barret and Ureton will always be remembered with grateful feelings for their liberality and attention to the corps while quartered in Baltimore; likewise Captain Barry, of the steam boat Norfolk, and Captain Crocker, of the steam boat Philadelphia, for their excellent accommodation on board the boats; the corps also desire to thank our worthy landlord, Mr. Clemments, of Summit Bridge, for his constant endeavors to please, while quartered at his house; also Captain Mulford, of St. Georges and Citizen's Line Barges, and Mr. Abm. Bennett, of Chesapeake city, whose kind attention and good wishes will not soon be forgotten.

C. BAKER, Captain.
G. HUMM,
FRED. FRITZ, } Lieuts.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sanford, SAMUEL HARVEY, Jr. Merchant, to Miss JULIA, daughter of the late George Goddard, all of this city.

DIED.

Last evening, the 18th inst. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET FLEMING, wife of Joseph Fleming, and daughter of Charles Johnson, of this city. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's dwelling, corner of Lombard and Tenth streets, to-morrow, *Sunday* afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

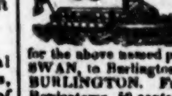
Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, of a short but severe illness, BENJAMIN NEWPORT, in the 55th year of his age. His friends, and those of the family, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 217 North Fourth street.

Yesterday afternoon, BERNARD MERCER STEVENSON, infant son of George C. Stevenson, aged 10 months. The friends and relations of the family, likewise of his grandfather, Bernard Mercer, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from 114 Swanson street, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon.

In East Bradford, Chester county, at the house of Ezra Cope, ELIZABETH KERSEY, aged 65 years, consort of Jesse Kersey.

At Washington, on Thursday morning, EDWARD JONES, Esq. late Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, aged 74 years and 9 months.

EXCURSION,
For Burlington, Bristol, Whitehill, Bordentown and Trenton.



THE Steam Boat BURLINGTON, Capt. A. Jenkins, leaves the foot of Chesnut street, on Sunday morning, at half past 7 o'clock, returning the same afternoon.—Fare to Burlington, Bristol, Whitehill, and Bordentown, up and down, 50 cents. To Trenton, up and down, $1

THE Steam Boat SWAN, Captain D. Martin, leaves the foot of Chesnut street, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, for the above named places. Passengers going up in the SWAN, to Burlington and Bristol, will return by the BURLINGTON. Fare up and down, 50 cents. To Bordentown, 50 cents. To Trenton, 75 cents. Swan leaves Trenton on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock.
The Burlington stops going up and down at Sexton's wharf, Kensington. Swan stops going up.
sept 19—1t

Five Thousand Dollar Prize.
SYLVESTER announces, from his office, 130 Broadway, New York, that he sold the prize of Five Thousand Dollars, on Monday, the 16th instant.—He now offers Tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn in this city, on the 26th instant. 30½ is the number, in South Third street, Philadelphia. Persons in the country, writing for Tickets, need not pay postage.
City customers will be dealt with on liberal terms.
S. SYLVESTER,
sept. 19—tf 30½ South Third street.

VIEWS ON THE RHINE.
JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, Sixteen Views on the Rhine, Lithographed by L. Haghe; and Ten Views on the Upper Rhine, Lithographed by L. Haghe, from sketches on the spot.
R. H. HOBSON,
147 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
sept. 19—1t

More Luck at Reuben Manly's.
COMBINATION Nos. 1 20 36, $1,000; 2 20 44, 1,000, sold and paid at my office yesterday.
N. B. I sold in the Union Canal Lottery, No. 33 37 48, a prize of $10,000, and paid it in Spanish dollars, to a lady in Callowhill street; 13 22 42, a prize of 10,000, sold to a lady in Southwark, and in five minutes after the drawing, she received the cash.
I have the best assortment of tickets and shares that can be got in the city or district, and sell cheap and cheaper than other brokers, as I pay cash always for my tickets, all signed by the Managers. Union Canal Lottery Office, No. 104 South street, lower side; don't forget the number. REUBEN MANLY.
sept. 19—tf

ASSIGNMENT.
WHEREAS Smith W. Clark, Storekeeper, of the city of Philadelphia, did, on the 11th inst. execute a deed of assignment to the subscribers, of his merchandize and effects within the State of Pennsylvania, in trust (after certain preferences therein specified,) for the benefit of such creditors as shall execute to him a full and sufficient release within sixty days from the date thereof. Notice is hereby given to those interested, that the assignment and release may be seen at the store of James J. Boswell, North West corner of Second and Pine street, where also a statement of his affairs will be exhibited.
JAMES J. BOSWELL,
WM. M. CLARKE, } Assignees.
sept. 19—3t

WILLIAM H. TOD
HAS removed to No. 224 Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
sept. 19—smw3t

31 36 43,
A PRIZE of $2,500, sold at Mallon's Office, No. 2¼ North Fifth street, via Richmond.
sept. 19—2t L. W. MALLON.

TO THE FREEMEN
Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—As a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I am fully aware of the advantage of being taken up by any party, or section of a party; that their combined efforts and support in favor of a candidate would greatly conduce to his success, and I would therefore be thankful for such support—Yet concurring in the opinion, now very generally expressed, that this office is not necessarily connected with politics, or party questions, and that the whole community is interested in selecting such candidates as they believe to be best qualified by merit, ability, integrity, and diligence, I have in consideration of the divided state of public opinion, and the numerous candidates, determined to rest my claims for support on these grounds, as well as on the score of my revolutionary services and sufferings, of which a detailed statement is already before the public.

I can only repeat the pledge already given, that if successful, my most strenuous efforts shall be exerted to fulfil the important duties confided to me with diligence and impartiality, and to correct any existing abuses.
sept. 19—tf JOHN WHITE.

Intelligence and Writing Office,
NO. 6 Fetter lane, near Cherry and Third streets. All persons wishing to employ or to be employed, will find it to their interest to call here, as this will remain a permanent place of business, conducted on fair principles, as the Office forms a part of my house, without extra rent.
INSOLVENT business and all other instruments of writing will be legally drawn, at reduced prices.
LOTTERY Tickets and Manager's shares for sale here.
sept. 19—3m JOS. LEWIS.

Goodrich's Ecclesiastical History.
JUST published and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, Outlines of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, on a new plan; designed for Academies and Schools. By the Rev. CHARLES A GOODRICH; illustrated by engravings.
sept. 19—3t

Mrs. Lincoln's Lectures on Botany.
JUST published and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, Familiar Lectures on Botany, including Practical and Elementary Botany, with Generic and Specific descriptions of the most common native and foreign Plants, and a vocabulary of Botanical terms, for the use of higher Schools and Academies, by Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, vice Principal of Troy Female Seminary.
sept. 19—tf

Letter Bags at the Merchants' Coffee House.

Ship Algonquin, West,............Liverpool, 20th Sept.
—— Telegraph, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, soon.
—— Carolinian, Rogan,............Laguayra, soon.
—— Thames, Robinson,............London, 5th Oct.
Brig Swan, Harding,............New Orleans, soon.
—— Wm. Henry, Johnson,............New Orleans, soon.
Schr. Fancy, Cogan,............Mobile, soon.

Latest Dates from London............August 5th.
Latest Dates from Liverpool............August 8th.
Latest Dates from Havre............August 1st.
Latest Dates from New Orleans......August 22d.

ALMANACK.

1829. SEPT.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 SATURDAY,...	5 45	6 5	6 36	[illegible]
20 SUNDAY,......	5 47	6 3	7 30	[illegible]
21 MONDAY,......	5 48	6 2	8 46	[illegible]
22 TUESDAY,......	5 50	6 1	10 8	[illegible]
23 WEDNESDAY,...	5 50	6 0	11 9	[illegible]
24 THURSDAY,....	5 52	5 58	0 1	[illegible]
25 FRIDAY,......	5 53	5 57	0 56	[illegible]

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam boat Norfolk, Capt. R. H. Barr, departs from Arch street wharf every morning, at half past 6 o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the barges pass through the Canal, between this and Baltimore, daily. sept. 19—tf

SUNDAY EXCURSION.
For Burlington, Bristol, White Hill and Bordentown.

THE new and splendid steam boat PHILADELPHIA, Captain Z. W. Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf on Sunday morning next, at 7 o'clock, for the above places. Returning the same afternoon; stopping at Sexton's wharf, Kensington, first above Nagles's Steam Saw Mill, going and returning.
Fare up or down,............25 cents.
Fare to Trenton,............50 cents.
sept 19—1t

The Tablet of Memory;
Or, Ladies' Entertaining and Useful Diary, for 1830,
WILL be published on the 1st of November.
The above elegant and useful Pocket Book, containing an Almanack on a new and improved plan; ruled pages for memorandums; a variety of useful tables; History of the months; particular days, &c. &c. throughout the year; Floral directory, and a variety of useful and entertaining information, the whole forming a complete and everlasting Kalender. It will be embellished with highly finished Engravings, and emblematical cuts of the seasons. It will be printed on fine hot pressed wove Paper, and done up in a neat pocket form.
J. MORTIMER,
sept. 19—6t 74 South Second street.

DANCING ACADEMY.
F. C. LABBE has the honor to inform his friends, and the public in general, that his Dancing Academy in the Washington Saloon, in Third street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, will re-open for the season on Monday, the 5th of October next.—Days of tuition for gentlemen, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening; for ladies, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning; for misses, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and for young gentlemen, from 5 to 7 o'clock, same days. Persons wishing to form private classes, will be attended to by applying as above.
The first cotillion parties will begin on Saturday, November 14th.
Subscription books for the cotillion parties are now open for ladies and gentlemen. Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to apply immediately.
N. B.—The Saloon, when not otherwise engaged, will be let for Balls, Concerts, private Parties, &c.
sept. 19—sw10t

Baker's Intelligence Office,
NO. 3 Franklin Place, procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage drivers, Grooms, Bar keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, WET NURSES, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.
For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 15 years old, and 3 to serve, lately from Delaware—one other 18 and 10.
Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it, gratis.
WANTED, two or three Weavers, and their Families in a Cotton Factory. jan. 15—

THE GYMNASIUM,
NO. 274 MARKET street, will open on the 1st of September, for the season. aug. 21—tf

NEW YORK TRADE SALE.
THE Subscriber informs the Trade that his semi-annual sale will take place on the 12th of October. He has received many valuable invoices from his correspondents abroad, and solicits the Booksellers of this city to forward their invoices at as early a period as possible. From the list of contributors already engaged, an extensive and valuable Catalogue is confidently anticipated. There are also engaged for the sale, several Printing Presses, Stereotype plates, and from the Manufacturer, a great variety of Book Binders, Tools, &c. It is expected that there will be a general meeting of the Trade, and the Subscriber pledges himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction to buyer and seller. The first catalogue will be issued on the 1st of October, and the 2d on the morning of sale.
sept. 14—tf JOHN PEARSON.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the *BREWERY*, *corner of TENTH AND FILBERT STREETS*, above Market street. M. L. DAWSON.
All orders received through the Post Office, will be attended to. aug. 31—3m

SEASON TICKETS.
A FEW SEASON TICKETS in the Arch street Theatre, for sale by
SAMUEL M. STEWART,
sept. 17—tf No. 122 Chesnut street.

Manufacturers' Market,
Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.
EVERY *WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON*, will be arranged for *PRIVATE SALE.*
A large and general assortment of *AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS*, comprising all the varieties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an assortment of *AMERICAN PRINTED CALLICOES.*
Also, a quantity of *BRITISH* and *CANTON GOODS.*

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS,
31 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the N. W. corner of Vine and Thirteenth streets, will be sold to the highest bidder,
A Grocery Stock, the property of a person declining business,
Consisting of tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, wine and cordials, with the elegant stand casks, fixtures, &c. of said store.

On Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store,
A general assortment of groceries.
Also, 16 hhds. 10 bbls. St. Jago de Cuba coffee.
Also, 120 bags Java coffee.
Also, 8 pipes Rochelle brandy, 4 puncheons old Jamaica rum, 1 pipe Holland gin.
Also, 16 hhds. bristles.

On Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store,
200 prime western beaver skins, 100 do. do. otter do. 50 do. do. bear do. 200 do. mink do.
Also, 1 case about 50 dozen Chinchilla skins.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 124 Arch above Sixth street, by order of executors,
A quantity of handsome and well kept furniture, the property of a person deceased,
Consisting of an elegant service of Nankin dinner china, French patterns, compotes, 2 large pier glasses, a superb chocolate service of French china, a case ornamental porcelain, a set of moreen window curtains, mahogany sideboard, sofa, tables and chairs, 2 Brussels carpets, ingrain do. Venetian stair and entry do. bedsteads, beds, and bed curtains.
A quantity of silver plate, with an assortment of kitchen furniture.
The furniture may be examined on the morning of sale.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No 124 Arch, above Sixth street,
2 pianos, 1 of superior quality.

On Monday, the 5th October, at 11 o'clock, at the Factory, on Mill Creek, on the west side of Schuylkill, about one mile above Flat Rock Bridge, without reserve, if not sold previously at private sale,
3 throstles, 344 spindles, 1 mule, 216 do. 3 cards workers and fly sheets complete, 1 picker, 1 speeder, 1 stretcher, 1 drawing frame, 2 can frames, 100 tin cans, lamps, drums and upright shaft, straps, belts, 1 turning lathe, bobbings, rules, yarn press, &c. stoves and pipe, and a number of other articles.
The above are all in running order, and may be seen at any time previous to the sale.

Sales at Auction.

BY GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO.
NORTH SECOND STREET, NEAR MARKET.

SALE OF MEN'S FUR HATS.
On Tuesday morning,
At 10 o'clock, without reserve, [illegible] months credit, 200 cases men's fur [illegible] hats.

PACKAGE SALE.
On Tuesday morning, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, on a [illegible] credit,
150 packages fall goods, comprising a general assortment of seasonable articles, particulars of which will be found in catalogues, which will be ready, and goods open for examination early on the morning of sale.

CARPETING.
Extensive sale of Carpeting, on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst. at our New Store South Second street, on a [illegible] credit,
An invoice of superior carpeting, consisting of Venetian 3-4, [illegible] 4-4 superior Brussels, in lots, superfine Kidderminster ingrain do. fine Kidderminster do.
English Patent Floor Cloths.
Also, 25 pieces Hare's patent oil floor cloths, from [illegible] to 10-4, comprising a great variety of rich and elegant patterns, imported expressly for city trade.
The floor oil cloths are of the well known make [illegible] John Hare & Sons, Bristol, England. They were [illegible] excellent order when imported, and have now been [illegible] this country for nearly one year, in the [illegible] of a large and dry ware-house, where they have [illegible] constantly improving. The patterns are [illegible] of various widths, and may be [illegible] rooms and passages, without a joint.—They are the only lot of first rate English floor cloths that have [illegible] in this city for many years, and, [illegible] the only one that will be here while the [illegible] is continued.
The goods will be ready for examination on Tuesday morning, 22d inst. with catalogues, and to enable [illegible] consumers to purchase, the Brussels carpeting will be sold in single sets, and the ingrain and floor cloths by the single piece.

BENGAL INDIGO.
On Thursday morning,
In front of our store, at 11 o'clock, on 4 months credit, without reserve, to close sales, 12 cases Bengal indigo.

BY GILL, FORD & CO.
29 NORTH FRONT STREET.

PACKAGE SALE
OF BRITISH DRY GOODS.
On Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on 6 months credit,
150 packages fresh imported British dry goods, comprising London cloths, cassimeres, circassians, [illegible] plaids and cambletts, rich prints, black and white and true blue prints, Irish linens, sheetings, [illegible] &c.

FRENCH GOODS.
Also, 50 cases French goods, fresh imported, comprising an elegant assortment of coloured Gros de Naples, men's and ladies' gloves, black crapes, silk [illegible], rich ribbons, velvets, &c.
Catalogues will be ready, and the goods open for examination, early on the morning of sale.

BY JENNINGS, THOMAS, GILL & CO.
30 NORTH FRONT STREET.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon, at half past 2, on 4 months credit, from the stage, in lots,
80 packages of Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Goods,
Consisting of rose and point blankets, red, white, yellow and green flannels, baizes, superfine and common blue, black, olive and steel mixt cloths, blue, black and steel mixt cassimeres, blue and mixt satinetts, eiderdown and Valencia vestings, &c.
Also, Canton crapes, sinchews, sattins, plaids and black silk hdkfs. flags and bandannas hdkfs. &c.

FRENCH GOODS.
Consisting of assorted satin and [illegible], cap and belt do. 6-16 and 9-32 figured satin ribands, blue, black and coloured gros de naples, coloured [illegible] florences, &c.
Also, Swiss capes, pelerines, points, muslins, &c.
Also, domestic plaids, checks, diapers, muslins, &c.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, by order of Assignees,
A stock of silk, cotton and woollen goods.

GROCERY STOCK & FIXTURES.
On Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] street,
An extensive Stock of Groceries, and the Store Furniture.

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON,
AUCTION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

This evening,
A very splendid and beautiful lot of French engravings,
Consisting of landscapes, historical pieces, fancy coloured pieces, fancy heads, caricatures, [illegible] Views in Italy, France, Germany and Switzerland, costumes of Europe, from 12th to 19th centuries.
Also, a few sets of very beautiful drawings, in Indian ink and colours, &c.

On Monday, 21st Sept. at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of the Repository, No. 118½ Chesnut street, up stairs,
A large Consignment of valuable original Paintings, together with a portion of the regular stock of that establishment.
The subjects are of great variety, and by both ancient and modern masters, most of them elegantly framed and cabinet sizes, requiring only to be examined, to command the attention of connoisseurs, artists and the public generally.
Also, several Portfolios of very fine Line Engravings and old Etchings, (Portraits, Landscapes, &c. by R. Morghen, Edelinck, Wilei, Heath, &c.) and a variety of elegantly framed engravings.
N. B. They may be examined to-morrow, the 19th instant, when catalogues will be ready for delivery.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, to close a concern, in Lodge alley, which runs from Eighth to Ninth, and between Eighth and Ninth streets,
The entire stock in trade of a Livery Stable establishment, consisting of carriage and harness, gigs, buggies, horses, &c.

Catalogue Sale of Fresh Hardware, Table and Fine Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Combs, Buttons, &c.
On Tuesday evening, by catalogue,
A valuable lot of fresh hardware, table and fine cutlery, japanned ware, gilt coat and vest buttons, Pearl do. Brazilian shell and fine ivory combs, fine windsor soap, Cologne water, pins, needles, slates, pencils, screws, German glasses, &c. Particulars hereafter.

4,000 Feet Crowly's Steel—Positive Sale.
Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock,
About 4,000 feet Crowly's steel. It can be examined any time during the day.
Also, 2 casks Colebrook, Dale & Co. sad irons, 1 cask brass head shovel and tongs, C. S. hand and pannel saws, &c. &c.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, without reserve,
The balance of Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, left from the sale at No. 86 North Second street.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the long room, up stairs,
A valuable consignment of choice old paintings, among which are a breakfast scene, by Suitz, flower pieces and landscapes, by Palma, Sebastian, Dietch, Thiele and others, several kitchen scenes, by Winbrack, Graf, Hopper and others, architectural pieces, by Castel and Picelli, hunting pieces, by Libling, fruit pieces, birds, animals, &c. by eminent masters.

GEORGE F. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 68 Queen street, Southwark.

On Monday, 21st inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the south east corner of South and Fourth streets,
A large and general assortment of household furniture, comprising mahogany dining, card and breakfast tables, bureaus, candle stands, feather beds, bedsteads, ingrain and other carpeting, andirons, shovel and tongs, china and glass ware, mahogany and gilt frame looking glasses, chairs, bed and table linen, counterpanes, quilts, blankets, sheets, &c.
Also, an extensive assortment of kitchen requisites, wood screws, carpenters' tools, &c.

On Monday, at 10 o'clock, at S. W. corner of Fifth and South streets,
One full columned mahogany side board, tables, feather beds and bedsteads, chairs, andirons, shovels and tongs, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. the property of a family removing.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, in Locust street, near Eleventh, sign of the Volunteer,
Some good Household Furniture, and a large assortment of men's and women's good second-hand wearing apparel, consisting of crape and silk dresses, coats, pantaloons and vests, shawls of different kinds, &c.; blankets, coverlets, shirts and table linen, being the unredeemed pledges of a Licensed Pawnbroker, sold agreeable to the Southwark Ordinance.
Also, some Carpenters' tools, &c. Sale without reserve.

A CARD.

MRS. J. PATTINSON, No. 151 South Second street, respectfully informs the ladies of Philadelphia, and the public generally, that she will open an assortment of Fall Millinery, and also an elegant assortment of Lace and Muslin Caps, Capes, Collars, &c. Also, Turbans, Toques, and Head Dresses, on Saturday, the 19th inst. sept. 18—2t

ECONOMY IN CAPS.

PARENTS are respectfully informed that the subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of CAPS, suitable for children of every age, at the lowest possible prices.

In many instances old Caps can be repaired, and be made equal to new ones, at a trifling cost. As taste varies in almost every family, we are prepared to make, at a few hours notice, caps of any description to order, in which case no higher charge will be made than for the articles in the store.

SYLVESTERS, BROTHERS & CO.
12 S. Third st. nearly opposite the Mechanics' Bank.
sept. 18—tf

New Lithographic Music.

GO, forget me, why should Sorrow, 12 1-2 cents; Pas re Double, 12½; Come, my Gallant Soldier, Come, 12½; You don't exactly suit me, 12½; Rosalie, 31¼; Love from the Heart, 18¾; Oh, no! I then remembered still, 12½; Arab Maid, 12½; A lesson for each pretty Maid, 12½; Captain Knight, 25; Cupid and Hyman, 12½; Fairest Flower, 12½, &c. For sale by
SAMUEL M. STEWART,
sept. 14—tf No. 122 Chesnut street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MERCHANTS from the Western and Southern States, purchasing their fall assortments, can supply themselves by calling at No. 4½ North Second street, with a new and splendid style of CARVED and FIGURED TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, of which the subscriber is the only manufacturer in the United States. This style of Comb is becoming very fashionable, both in New York and in this city, and far surpasses, in design and finish, any thing of the kind ever yet produced.

Also, as above, every other variety and size of Tortoise Shell and Brazilian Combs, by the dozen, on the most accommodating terms.
sept. 8—tf M. B. LITTLEBOY.

Pennsylvania Practice, Volume 2d.

JUST published and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, 255 Market street, Notes on Practice, exhibiting a view of the proceedings in Civil Actions in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the District Court, and Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia. By Francis J. Troubat, and William W. Haly. Volume second.
sept 15—eo6t

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY, HAT MANUFACTURERS.

☞ OLD STAND, 61 South Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
☞ NEW STORE, 149 Chesnut street, one door East of the United States Hotel, and opposite the United States Bank. aug. 12—tf

THOMAS DESILVER, JR.

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, No. 247 Market street—patent ruling, blank and fancy binding, neatly executed. june 16—tf

WANTED,

A FEMALE Teacher, to reside at the Orphan Asylum. Apply at No. 139 Arch street.
july 16—2awtf

RHEUMATIC ELIXIR.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, DR. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR, prepared from the same articles that constitute his celebrated Patent Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, well known to many in this city, and of which nearly 200,000 boxes have been sold.

The following advertisement extracted from the bill of directions accompanying each bottle, will give to the public, facts respecting the medicine, and the high opinion the doctor entertains of it from actual experience.

The Rheumatic Elixir which I now offer the public for trial, will be found, for common use, the most safe, effectual and pleasant physic ever offered; being composed entirely of vegetable materials, it does not predispose to take cold like other physic and may be taken at any time. It gives an appetite, assists digestion, and carries off all crudities from the stomach. It may be taken by females in circumstances to great advantage. If, on taking cold, some of this Elixir is taken on going to bed, it will be found to operate kindly the next day, and carry off any bad affects which might have remained of such cold, if it had not been taken. Families will find, by a free use of this Elixir, that one half at least, of the usual services of the physician may be dispensed with, and at the same time get rid of many chronic complaints, which cause many to drag out an unhappy life.

This Elixir being a very diffusible stimulus, it excites the natural action of every part of the body, thereby restores suppressed perspiration on taking cold, which is the cause and lays the foundation of a large proportion of the disorders which the human body is subject to.

The Elixir can be more easily taken by some people and is much better adapted to some constitutions and to some cases of disease than the pills. These are all disorders where there is a want of action in the system, a cold phlegmatic state of the stomach and bowels, and a cold, inactive state of the blood and juices, in which state are chronic Rheumatism, sick or nervous head aches, nervous and rheumatic pains of the stomach and bowels.

For the above complaints, and the following, the Elixir will be found eminently useful, viz: recent colds, coughs, unattended with fever; a particular affection of the face, called Tic Douloureux; diarrheas and dysentaries not attended with fever, worms in children, when there is always a cold, phlegmy state of the bowels.

The Elixir will be found to be admirably adapted to resist the effects of a foggy climate, and may be termed an excellent antifogmatic.—The jaundice being a disease of a cold phlegmatic nature, it is well adapted to that complaint.

In injuries of any particular part of the body, rheumatic complaints are very apt to fall on those parts, and much retards the cure, in such cases the Elixir has been found a very useful assistant in restoring the injured part.

In seasons when particular epidemic complaints prevail, the Elixir, by keeping the bowels open, and the blood in natural action, serves as a good preventive to such complaints.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. JOHN GORHAM COFFIN, Boston.

Dear Sir—The medicinal article you sent me I have made trial of, though not so fully as I could have wished.

It appears by your letter, that you have long been in the practice of using it, particularly in Rheumatic cases.—From what I have seen of it, I have no doubt of its possessing rare virtues in that complaint, and that a preparation in spirit would be well adapted to chronic cases, as that would render it more diffusible in its effects.

The following Certificate it is presumed will satisfy the most incredulous.

We, the subscribers, certify, that Dr. DEAN'S Rheumatic Medicines have been freely used by ourselves or families for several years, and do consider them safe and useful family medicines, especially for the Rheumatism, in which complaint, so what we have experienced, seen and heard, we consider them more effectual than any thing else we have known used, and do think them a valuable discovery; and for the purpose of extending their usefulness, and induce others to try them, we subscribe to this certificate.—Subscribed by

Hon. George Thatcher, Judge Supreme Court of Mass.
Rev. Paul Coffin, Doctor Divinity,........Buxton.
Rev. Silas Moody,........Arundell.
Rev. Nathl. Webster,........Biddeford.
Rev. John Turner,........do.
Hon. Jeremiah Hill,........do.
Mr. Ich. Fairfield,........do.
Edmund Coffin, Esq.........do.
Capt. Samuel Emery,........do.
Mr. Jeremiah Hill, jr.........do.
Capt. James Marsh,........do.

Extract of an unsolicited letter, from a gentleman in the U. S. Army, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1828.

Sir—I had been for more than two years severely afflicted with this complaint, when I procured a single box of your Rheumatic Pills; I took them, together with the external means recommended by you, of sweet oil, &c. The effect to my great joy was a complete cure. I had previously exhausted the whole Materia Medica, and was on the point of resigning myself to the disease, when accident made me acquainted with your invaluable remedy.
Dr. E. DEAN. WM. P. SMITH.

Many other certificates might have been obtained, but the proprietor is willing to risk the sale of his medicine upon the well known virtues of his Pills, and the intrinsic value of the Elixir.

DIRECTIONS.—The usual dose of this Elixir is one third to half a common wine glass, taken at night on going to bed—when taken in proper quantity it operates as gentle physic, cleansing and warming the stomach and bowels and the dose should always be so regulated as to produce this effect. It should be taken three or four times a week.

Persons in the West-Indies should use a small quantity every day, if well; if sick take a full glass.

CAUTION.—The Rheumatic Elixir is put into pint bottles, with a label signed by myself, and a bill of directions likewise signed by myself to accompany—and without such signature none are genuine. EZRA DEAN.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, No. 10, North Fourth street, Sole Agent for the Proprietor, South of the Hudson, or North River, state of New York.
may 14—2awlm

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY,
No. 102 WALNUT STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth streets.
MOSS & WALTON

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good stock of first rate, well dried SOUTHERN FEATHERS, for Beds, and the best CURLED HAIR, for Mattresses.

Also, the first quality ENGLISH and DOMESTIC TICKING.

M. & W. beg to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they may rely upon having every article in the above line, of the best materials and workmanship, *AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

VENITIAN BLINDS, with new and ornamental fronts, painted in green and fancy colors, warranted of the best materials, at reduced prices.

N. B. WINDOW CURTAINS and BED FURNITURES made up and fixed according to designs of the latest London and Parisian Fashions.

CARPETS and FLOOR MATTING neatly fitted.
jan. 1—tf

British and French Goods.

ELEGANT Foulard Prints.
Dark do. do.
8-4 Chintz Shawls.
No. 9 Watered Belt Ribbon.
Sup. Blue-Black Satins.
Men's and Women's Hoskin Gloves.
do. sup. Boudard's do.
5-6 and 7-4 Merino Cloths.
White Paris and Black Italian Crape.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Colored Gros de Naple.
do. do. Gros de Sans.
Sup. rich Victorines, new article for Ladies' Evening Dresses.
Reps Satins, Double Chain, first quality.
Grenadine Scarfs.
White Satin Bordered Silk Barege Hdkfs.
White Silk Cashmere Long Shawls.
Do. do. 5-4 do.
Do. do. 3-4 do.
An elegant assortment of French Embroidery.
Also, Drab, Blue, Olive and Dark Mixed American Manufactured Cloths, most of which will be sold low, to close consignments, by JOHNSON & CLARK,
sept. 16—tf No. 14 South Front street.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST opened, at the new store No. 46 North Fourth street, above Arch, 50 pieces English twilled Merinos, of the most fashionable colours; 1 case Ladies' black worsted Hose, extra size and warranted double yarn; 1 case Children's white and mixed lamb's wool half hose; 1 case Boys' lamb's wool Hose; Misses worsted do., a few dozen Ladies' superfine ribbed black worsted Hose; 5 dozen Ladies' superfine black mohair do., at $1 25 a pair; 25 dozen Ladies' raw silk Hose, at 87½ cents a pair. The above Hosiery being all expressly imported for the city retail trade, is of the best materials, and all warranted sound and perfect.—25 dozen linen cambric Handkerchiefs, from 37½ each to 1,00; they are pronounced by the Ladies as very cheap; a large assortment of Italian mantuas, blue and jet black grodenaps, senshaws, and florences, and blue, black levantines; a general assortment of mantua and satin Ribons; a few pieces new style belt Ribons; 10 dozen 4-4 new style Italian Cravats, quite a new article; Ladies' Hoskin Mits and Gloves; a general assortment of British Dry Goods; new style fancy prints; twilled Circassians and Bombazetts; a large assortment of white, red and yellow flannels; a few pieces 4 quarters wide waterproof bed ticking, at 31 cents a yard; 10 bales 7-8 wide shirting Muslins, at 6¼ cents a yard; with a general assortment of Fall Goods, which the public is invited to call and view before they purchase, as we will assuredly cut them at the wholesale price for cash.
J. KENNEDY.
sept. 9—tf

American Turf Register,
And Sporting Magazine.

CONTENTS OF No. 1, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1829.

PLATE of the GODOLPHIN ARABIAN; Introduction—Address to Sportsmen—Historical notice of Godolphin Arabian—The Cub Mare—Washington a Sportsman—Directions concerning Colts—Wildair; Instructions for training Race Horses—Memoir of the imported Horse Punch; Great running at Philadelphia by Selim—Importation and Obituary of imported Stallions; Natural History of the Horse; Flint and Percussion Guns compared, Elliptical Gun Barrels—Wild Fowl Shooting extraordinary; Anecdotes of Dogs—Appeal to Sportsmen to keep and publish Journals; How to destroy Ticks in Dogs—A genuine Document; History and Practice of Toling Ducks—Wolf Hunting in Russia; Inquiries about the Red Fox—Infallible remedy for Mange or Itch in Dogs; History of Angling—Fisherman's Song; Trout Fishing in Cumberland Co. Pa.; Piscatory Anecdote—Pedestrianism; History of Richmond Barbacue or Quoit Club, New Time Keeper, recommended for timing Horses; Reanimation of Fish—Sporting Journal of N. S. J.; Form of a Sporting Journal recommended; John Singleton; Technical Sporting terms and shot; Recipes; Sporting Intelligence; Turf Register.

The Sporting Magazine will be published monthly; each number will consist of about 50 pages, embellished with beautiful engravings. Price $5 per annum, to be paid on the receipt of the first number.

Subscriptions are received by
E. LITTELL & BROTHER,
sept. 16—tf No. 136 Chesnut street.

Superior Red and Black Ink
POWDERS, AND LIQUID INKS,
WARRANTED PERMANENT, MANUFACTURED BY
NORTH & WARRIN,
No. 17 Franklin Place, two doors North of the Post Office, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the separate advantages combined, which have been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various articles of the kind that have been prepared in this country, or imported from Europe. It is confidently relied upon that a single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of such general convenience to travellers, and particularly for sea voyages,) will prove their superiority over any of the preparations now in use.

The public attention is respectfully invited to the following recommendations:—"The subscribers having used North & Warrin's Liquid Black Ink, (by them warranted permanent, and to be manufactured from their fine Ink Powder,) beg to recommend it to Merchants, and others, who will find, on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black Ink is required for Deeds, and other public writings, this composition, we have no doubt, will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country, or with that imported from Europe."

John Read, Esq. President Philadelphia Bank.
Q. Campbell, Esq. Cashier.........do.
H. Hollingsworth, Esq. Cashier Bank North America.
H. Kuhl, Esq. Cashier Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
H. J. Lewis, Esq. do. Schuylkill Bank.
J. Roberts, Esq. do. Stephen Girard's Bank.
Dr. Sam'l. Jackson, Adjunct Professor Univ. Penn.
Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry Jeff. Col.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Notary Public.
T. P. M'Mahon, Esq.........do.
Henry G. Freeman, Esq......do.
George Campbell, Librarian Philadelphia Library.
Joshua Raybold, Prothonotary Supreme Court.
John Geyer, Register of Wills.
Isaac Elliott, Conveyancer.
Isaac Wampole,.....do.
John R. Norbury, Esq.
John Oakford, Clerk of the District of Southwark.
Sam'l. M. Solomon, County Auditor.
Matthias Coats, Clerk Pro'h'ys. Office Dist. Court.
T. S. Carver,.........do...........do.
George P. Head,.........do...........do.
David Lewis, Esq. Presid't. Phoenix Insurance Co.
J. R. Waschurer, Esq.........do...........do.
Jonathan Smith, Esq. Sec'ry. Penn. Fire...do.
Thos. T. Smiley, Actuary Penn. Life......do.
Joseph Pryor, Board of Health.
W. R. Johnson, Principal High Schoo. Franklin Inst.
B. H. Rand, Writing Master.
Henry Bristow,.....do.
Thos. M. Ruser, Teacher.
George Dennison,...do.
—— Stewart,........do.
Enoion Williams, Surveyor.
Jennings and Thomas, Auctioneers.
Knox, Boggs & Co. Merchants.
John Grigg.............do.
Marcus Bull,...........do.
S. Potter,.............do.
Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, Merchants.
John Bradley.
S. W. Taylor. june 19—eotf

IVORY.

FOR SALE, a handsome lot of IVORY, suitable for Piano Forte Makers, &c. Apply to WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
july 9—tf No. 6 South Third street.

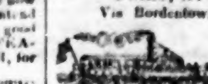
AMERICAN CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES.

A LARGE assortment of CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES, of American Manufacture, for sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
jan. 21—dtf No. 149 Market street.

FARE REDUCED TO $2. AT 7 O'CLOCK,

And no Opposition on this route, neither by Steam Boat or Coaches.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK, DAILY, AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.
Via Bordentown and New Brunswick.



The splendid steam boat PHILADELPHIA, Capt Z. W. KELLUM, leaves Arch Street Wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown. Passengers arrive in New York early the same afternoon, by the Steam Boat NEW YORK, Captain G. Jenkins. Fare through only $2. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 8 Arch street, or of the captain, on board the boat, at Arch Street Wharf. aug 31—tf

PAINTING.

MR. A. B. ENGSTROM respectfully informs the ladies of Philadelphia that the vacation having terminated, he has again commenced his instruction in his new style of Painting in Water Colours, (approved by certificates from Artists of the first respectability in this city, and in New York,) and also in the usual mode, at his rooms, No. 70 South Eighth street, between Sansom and Walnut, where they are taught by the quarter or lesson, at convenient hours.

Numerous specimens of his style may be seen at his rooms, to which he invites the attention of those interested in this useful and pleasing art; or the ladies' leaving their address, will be waited on at their residence with specimens.

Those who wish to acquire the art of copying fruit and flowers from nature, are invited to apply without delay, as the season for this will soon be past.

N. B. Mr. E. wishes to observe that his new style is entirely different from Theorem or Poonah Painting.

A class of gentlemen also attend at a particular hour.

Lessons at a moderate charge will be given in private families and seminaries, as usual.

Mr. E. has a collection of American and foreign Minerals, which he will be happy to exhibit to those of his pupils who are fond of the study of Mineralogy.
sept. 12—eolm

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am one of the few survivors of the Revolution! Anxious to provide for the decline of life, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

At the ensuing General Election. In soliciting your suffrages it is proper that you should be briefly made acquainted with the nature of my claims and services.

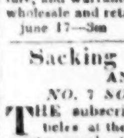
In the commencement of the Revolutionary contest, when the Militia were first called out, I enrolled myself among them, marched to Amboy, served out my tour and returned home. I then entered the recruiting service, with Captain Vernon, of Old Chester, and continued with him until his company was full; after which I engaged with Captain Joseph Prowel, of Philadelphia, with whom I also remained until his number was completed. At the expiration of this period I entered the regular army, and served the full term of five years, during which I shared largely, not only in the glorious events of those spirit-stirring times, but also in the fatigues, the privations, and the sufferings which were then the portion of the American soldiery. I was actively engaged in the momentous and eventful battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, in the severe and desperate battle of Short Hills, New Jersey, and in a bloody skirmish with the Indians, on our way from West Point to Wyoming, in which Captain Davis, of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Jones, and six of our men, were shot down and scalped within a few yards of me. I was likewise participant in many engagements of less importance, to which it is unnecessary to call your attention. Throughout the whole of this period, the toils, the dangers, and the hardships, we were obliged to encounter and undergo, can be better imagined than described. Often, for days together, I have been without food, or obliged to subsist upon mutton just taken from the field and killed, and, after being slightly roasted, eaten without bread or salt. After the battle of Germantown, I lay on White Marsh Hills for a length of time, with no covering but the Heaven above me, in very cold and severe weather; and on the march from thence to Valley Forge, so great was the amount of suffering among us, that the army, in many places, might have been traced by the blood which had oozed from the feet of the soldiers. The night we arrived I lay down with my blanket wrapped about me, and my knapsack for a pillow, and in the morning I was covered with a foot depth of snow. I was one of a detachment of troops that lay at Tappan, when General Arnold was discovered to be engaged in traitorous correspondence with the British, for the surrender of West Point. We were called upon about eight o'clock in the evening, after we had lain down in our tents, and marched all night, through a most violent and incessant rain; we arrived about eight in the morning, in sufficient time to forestall the enemy, whose intention was to have taken immediate possession.

These, fellow-citizens, are some of the services I rendered, and the trials I underwent, in the memorable Revolutionary struggle. I bore them all cheerfully, for Liberty was before me; and I have since reaped a rich reward in the enjoyment of my rights as a freeman. I am now growing old, and wish to secure a provision for the close of life, for which purpose I most respectfully solicit your aid at the approaching Election. Should I be successful, I will endeavour to discharge, correctly, the duties of the office; and so far as honest intention and laborious application can enable me to do so, my fellow-citizens shall have no reason to regret their choice.

With great respect, I am, your Fellow-Citizen,
GEORGE REES,
Late of Blockley Township.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Rees for many years, and can add to the above, that his character, as an honest man and worthy citizen, is held in the highest estimation.
ISAAC WAYNE,
Gen. JOSHUA EVANS.
Philadelphia, July 18, 1829. aug. 8—tf

LEWIS TEESE,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
No. 55 South Third st. opposite Girard's Bank.



RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and is constantly receiving from the Factory, gentlemen's superior BEAVER & IMITATION BEAVER HATS, of the latest Fashions.

Also, CASTOR, RORAM, and NAPT MEN'S and BOYS' HATS, all of which are of his own manufacture, and warranted waterproof, and will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.
june 17—3m

Sacking Bottom Manufactory
AND TWINE STORE,
NO. 7 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE subscriber will dispose of the above articles at the lowest cash prices. Store-keepers, country merchants, and others, would do well to call before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a quantity of twilled grain bags, &c. and continues to press all kinds of woollen goods, &c.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. SAMSON.
sept. 5—ewtf

SUPERIOR STEEL, FILES, SAWS, TOOLS, &C.

LESLEY & MEREDITH, No. 243 Market street, above Sixth, have just received a supply of IBBOTTSON'S CAST STEEL, No. 2 and 4; best CAST STEEL FILES; LONDON SPRING SAWS, &c. Also, a general assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which they will sell at the lowest prices.
sept. 12—3taw2w 2aw6w

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE unexpired time of a healthy black boy, having three years to serve; he has been brought up in the country, where he still lives, and can be recommended as a good house servant—he is good tempered, and perfectly honest and sober. Inquire at this office.
sept. 10—eotf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has commenced the grocery business, wholesale and retail, at No. 210 MARKET, S. E. CORNER OF DECATUR STREET, where he has on hand a general assortment of TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. JAMES W. MARTIEN.
sept. 10—eolm

Guest on the Spinning Machinery.

JUST received and for sale by R. H. SMALL, No. 165 Chesnut street, the British Cotton Manufacturers, and a reply to an article on the Spinning Machinery, contained in a recent number of the Edinburgh Review, by Richard Guest. sept. 14—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE, by THOMAS DESILVER Jr., No. 247 Market street, Rules at Law of the Circuit Court of the United States. june 10—tf

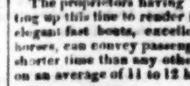
Union Line for Baltimore,

Daily at half past 6 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock noon. Steam Boats New Castle, Capt. M. C. Jenkins; Delaware, Douglass; Independence, D. Robinson, United States, Trippe; Constitution, Pearce.

THE shortest, most pleasant, and expeditious route, 16 miles land carriage, with change of horses, upon an excellent gravel turnpike road, the scite of the contemplated Rail Road between the two cities.

The Steam Boat New Castle, Capt. M. C. Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street wharf, every morning except Sunday, at half-past 6 o'clock, for New Castle, when passengers take coaches to Frenchtown and arrive at Baltimore before 6 o'clock, the same afternoon, by the splendid new steam boat Independence, Captain D. Robinson.

The proprietors having been at great expense in fitting up this line to render it as perfect as possible, with elegant fast boats, excellent coaches and a change of horses, can convey passengers from city to city, in much shorter time than any other line, arriving at either city on an average of 11 to 12 hours.



The U. States Mail line leaves the same wharf daily, at 12 o'clock noon, and arrives at Baltimore in ample time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances.—All baggage at the risk of the owner. june 1—tf

SCHUYLKILL COAL,
AT $6½ PER TON.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly receiving during the season, a supply of superior Peacock Coal, from Keims, Pott & Spohns, and other approved mines; which they will deliver according to order, in the city at $6 50 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Orders left at the office, No. 6 Minor street, or at the yard, on Callowhill street wharf, Schuylkill, 2d below Fair Mount, will receive immediate attention.
J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

Superior covered boats for the transportation of merchandize to Pottsville, Middletown, and other places on the Schuylkill and Union Canals, arrive at and depart from their wharf daily. april 9—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

DULL & WHITE have for sale at their Paper Warehouse, No. 4 Decatur street, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, and Medium printing paper, of various qualities.
Foolscap, No. 1 2 and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1 2 and 3.
Folio and Bank Post.
Bonnet Boards, Bookbinders' Boards.
Trunk Boards, Box Boards, &c.
Hanging Paper, Hardware, &c.
Wrapping Paper, of various sizes.
Together with a complete variety of Paper, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. aug. 21—tf

SEMINARY,
No. 30 South Seventh street, below Chesnut.

MISS WELLS informs her friends and patrons that she has recommenced the duties of her Seminary in the eligible room formerly occupied by Mr. B. H. Rand, and trusts she may be able to give satisfaction by unwearied attention to the minds and manners of her pupils. As the number of ladies will be limited, an early application would be desirable. The best masters will be employed in the English and French departments. Terms made known on application.
aug. 27—1m

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. WATSON,
COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 40 Prune street to the establishment built expressly for Coach Making, at the junction of York and Laurel streets, Philadelphia, immediately in the vicinity and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel; where, from its being central, and on a more enlarged and convenient plan for business than the place formerly occupied by him, he hopes, by unremitting exertions, to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

Orders intrusted to his care shall receive his best attention as to taste, excellence of materials and workmanship, and will be executed with the strictest punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. Particular attention paid to repairs.
aug. 10—dly

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURANCE AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.
Capital authorised by Law..........$400,000
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as *liberal* as any similar Institution. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSURING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, *Secretary.*
april 7—tf

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on. JOB BACON, Secretary.
may 7—d

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by fire:

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the Office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 3—2m

DRAWING

OF the 10th Class UNION CANAL LOTTERY:—
6 52 54 46 42 47 58 39 1

Several of the capital prizes were sold at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 south Third, one door below Dock street.
A. M. NUTT.

N. B. Tickets and shares in the 11th class, may be had at scheme price, $4, until Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. sept. 7—tf

C. ADAMS

HAS REMOVED to No. 67 SPRUCE STREET, between THIRD and FOURTH STREETS, AT THE CORNER OF BINGHAM'S COURT, where she will open a handsome assortment of MILLINERY on the 15th instant.
sept. 5—eo3m

JOHN MONELL, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.

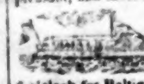
☞ Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted as above. june 6—tf

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS.

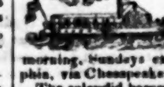
LONG KNIT WOOLLEN STOCKINGS, just received and for sale by
HACKER, BROWN & Co.
9mo. 9—tf No. 56 South Front street.

Half past 6 o'clock Line to Baltimore.
THE CITIZENS' CANAL LINE

OF Steam Boats, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now in operation—the shortest, most pleasant, and most safe route.



The Steam Boat NORFOLK, Captain Robert H. Barr, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, Sundays excepted, at half past 6 o'clock, for Baltimore, via Delaware City and the Line of Canal.



The Steam Boat PHILADELPHIA, Captain D. W. Crocker, leaves the end of Light street wharf, Baltimore, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, for Philadelphia, via Chesapeake City, and the Line of Canal.

The splendid barges Chesapeake and Delaware, are now on the Canal, it is expected they will regularly pass through the Canal the present month.

Passengers for Cantwell's Bridge, Black Bird, Smyrna and Dover, and also for Middletown, Head of Chester, Churchhill and Easton, will depart by the Norfolk, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

Passengers will be landed at and taken from the different landings on the Delaware.

All baggage at the risk of the owner thereof. Apply on board the Norfolk, or at the Office, first wharf below Arch street. N. DAVIDSON, Agent,
aug. 21—tf Perot's wharf.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
GEORGE CULIN

HAS now on hand, at the FRANKLIN CLOTHING STORE, No. 30 Market street, east corner of Lætitia Court, Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Consisting of Close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, and Shirts made of Super Irish Linen or Muslin, ready for immediate use; and a general assortment of all other Clothing, which will be disposed of at reduced prices; likewise, Super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Western, Southern, and other Merchants' orders received, and executed low for cash or acceptances.

N. B. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. sept. 3—dtf

IVORY SHEETS,

OF the choicest quality, for Miniatures. Apply to D. DICKINSON,
No. 169 Chesnut street, second door above Fifth street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
aug. 31—tf

HACKLES.

THE subscribers have just received one case of Peter & John Partridge's HACKLES, consisting of Hemp, Keg, Middle and Fine Clearers.
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
aug. 12—tf No. 149 Market street.

J. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 23 CHESNUT STREET,
SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
march 14—tf

Segar and Tobacco Store,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, first door above Chesnut. Customers may depend upon being supplied with articles of the best quality.
sept. 2—tf

English Paris White.

60 HHDS. very superior English Paris White, for sale by HACKER, BROWN & CO.
9th mo. 2—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard C. Wood, late of the city of Philadelphia, Counsellor at Law, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, to
HENRY CHESTER, Administrator,
sept. 5—4w Office, No. 51 South Fifth street.

LONDON HATS.

JUST received, per ship Thames, a few ENGLISH HATS, latest fashion, from *Chapman's*, old Bond street, London. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, at BULKLEYS',
aug. 28—d No. 149 Chesnut street.

TANNER'S
NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN various forms, constantly for sale at the Map Store, corner of seventh and Chesnut streets.
sept. 16—tf

THOMAS T. HOGG & CO.
SIGN PAINTERS,
AND IMITATORS OF WOOD, &C.
NOS. 32 & 33 ARCADE.
july 22—tf

BLANK BOOKS.

COUNTRY Merchants can be supplied with Legers, Day Books, Journals, Letter Books, &c. &c. made in a superior manner, at very low prices, at R. GURLEY'S Commission Book Store, 253 Market street, opposite Decatur street. aug. 3—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER REA, late of this city, Umbrella Maker, deceased, will make payment, and those having demands against said estate, will present them for settlement, duly attested, to JOHN REA, Administrator,
S. W. corner of Third and Spruce streets.
july 29—tf

C. G. CHILDS,

HAS removed to No. 185 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the State House.
ENGRAVING executed in all its branches.
aug. 13—3m

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Harry VIII. and Merry Andrews, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Also, Blank Cards, of all the different sizes, manufactured by the subscriber, and for sale wholesale and retail. SAMUEL M. STEWART,
sept. 9—10t No. 122 Chesnut street.

HORSE AND GIG FOR SALE.

The Horse is a fine Bay, about seven years old, has fine actions, and gentle. The Gig is nearly new, has a shifting leather top, was built by George Weaver last summer, and is not surpassed in beauty and workmanship by any in the city. For further particulars, inquire at OWEN SHERIDAN'S Stable, Filbert street. sept. 16—6t

New Confectionary and Fruit Store.
MICHAEL TRACY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store at
No. 287 MARKET STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth Streets, North Side,
Where he intends keeping a large and general assortment in the above line, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

M. T. will be happy to receive those who will favour him with their custom, and pledges himself that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction.

Country Merchants will please to call, previous to their purchasing elsewhere, as PACKING will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch.
aug. 12—d6m

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL E. WARWICK, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from No. 34 North Fifth street, to No. 109 NORTH THIRD STREET, 5 doors below Race; where he intends to keep a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

N. B. Clothing made and trimmed for those who wish to furnish their own cloth. april 2—tf

C. F. LEEDS & CO., TAILORS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they will continue the Tailoring business at the old stand, 20 Arcade, W. Avenue, in the name of C. F. LEEDS & Co. where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. aug. 25—3m

WANTED,

A COLORED BOY. Apply at No. 216 Market street. sept. 17—tf

FARE ONLY $2 THROUGH.
Union Line for New York, Daily.
(Sundays excepted) at 6, A. M. and 12 o'clock, noon.

The Steamboat BURLINGTON, Captain A. Jenkins, will leave the foot of Chesnut street, at six o'clock, A. M., for New York, via Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick. Passengers arrive at New York by the steamboat SWAN, Capt. A. Degraw, at 5 o'clock the same afternoon. Fare through, $2.

The Steamboat SWAN, Captain D. Martin, leaves the foot of Chesnut street, at twelve o'clock, noon, for New York. Passengers by this line are conveyed by the way of Bordentown and New Brunswick; also, by the way of Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick, lodge at New Brunswick, arrive at N. York by the Steamboat THISTLE, at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare through, $2.

Both the above boats stop at Burlington, Bristol, Whitehill, Bordentown and Trenton. They are the only boats that go to Trenton. All baggage at the risk of its owners. J. VANDEGRIFT, Agent.
june 20—tf

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious services in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
july 2—tf GEORGE REES.

Naples Compound Shaving Cake.

THIS cake is intended for those only who are willing to purchase the "top of the market." It is higher priced than any other soap, and is of corresponding excellence. It is a preparation combining the properties of the far famed Naples soap, and the pure English curd soap, and has been rendered more easy and agreeable in use; and been made susceptible of a much higher grade of perfume, without endangering its remarkable qualities.

The Naples Soap is, without contradiction, equal to all others, and one which can be made in this country than that from whence imported, and yet itself is not as agreeable as it is valuable; but when prepared in the manner of the enclosed, is decidedly improved in use, and yields a lather close, full, rich, permanent, and retentive of its moisture; and is offered to the Beau Monde as a preparation superior to all others within the knowledge of the manufacturer. A supply of the above article is received and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 24 South Fourth street. ROBERT HILL.
sept. 12—tf

The Lucky Lafayette Lottery Office

IS numbered THIRTY THREE, in South Third street, and is not on the WEST side, but on the East. We have Tickets and Shares in all authorised Lotteries—our profits are moderate.

☞ THE UNION CANAL, 11th Class, will be drawn at the Arcade, on SATURDAY, September 26. The capital prize is FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Besides which, there are—
TWENTY OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TWENTY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
TWENTY OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
&c. &c.
Whole Tickets.....$5,00 | Quarters.........$1 25
Halves.........2 50 | Eighths.........62½

In the last Union we sold six tickets with THREE DRAWN NUMBERS on each.
CLINTON & CO.
Successors to KENNEDY & CO.
No. 33 S. Third street, 3 doors below Congress Hall.
. We have been thus particular in our direction, as LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES are springing up DAILY like MUSHROOMS around us.
sept. 14—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A FIRST rate plated Gig, made to order; it can be seen at Amos Howell's, corner of Eighth and Arch streets. For particulars, apply at No. 37 Market street. june 1—tf

REMOVAL.

MRS. CLAYTON'S Intelligence Office is removed from Prune to Orange street, between Spruce and Locust, and Seventh and Eighth streets, where punctual attention will still be devoted to the duties of the office. sept. 16—tf

THE MANUFACTURERS' STORE.

SOUTHERN and WESTERN Merchants we call your attention to the cheap Cap Store, No. 12 SOUTH THIRD STREET. The following form part of our assortment:—

OTTER,	*BLACK SEAL,*
FUR SEAL,	*GREY SEAL,*
MOROCCO,	*Patent LEATHER,*
MERINO,	*CLOTH,*
CHINCHILLA,	*RACCOON,*
NUTRIA,	*BOMBAZEEN, &c.*

Together with Tobacco Pouches, and Fur Collars.
SYLVESTERS, BROTHERS & CO.
12 S. Third st. nearly opposite the Mechanics' Bank.
sept. 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE person who was so fortunate as to purchase a prize of $1,000, at Fuller & Barstow's, last Saturday, having on for combinations, 15 20 38, will please call at their office, No. 135 Chesnut street, and receive the cash.

Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 11, draws in this city next Saturday week.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

20 prizes of	$1,000	51 prizes of	[illegible]
20	500	51	[illegible]
20	300	102	[illegible]
23	200	204	[illegible]
1	5,245	306	[illegible]
51	80	1020	[illegible]
51	60	11475	[illegible]

Whole tickets $5; halves 2 50; quarters 1 25; eighths 62½ cents.

For prizes in the above Lottery, call at
FULLER & BARSTOW'S,
sept. 14—tf No. 135 Chesnut street.

Philadelphia Confectionary,
N. E. corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.

GEORGE F. CORMAN, *Confectioner*, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a large and general assortment of confectionary, cordials, cakes, pastry, ice creams, jellies, Blancmange, sweetmeats, &c. &c. of the newest fashion, and of the best quality.

Public and private parties supplied at the shortest notice, with accuracy, punctuality, and in a superior style.

All orders received in his line of business.
sept. 4—tf

Robert Smith, Jeweller.

MANUFACTORY back of No. 45 South Second street, where he has for sale a handsome lot of JEWELLERY, which he will sell low for cash, or approved notes.

N. B. Old gold and silver taken in exchange for articles in his line. march 18—6m

Looking-Glass Plates & Engravings.

THE subscriber has just received from London and Paris, *A splendid collection of engravings* from celebrated paintings, by the first Masters—Also, direct from the Manufactory, and selected by a competent person, a great variety of *looking-glass plates*, of a superior polish, and free from specks, sizes from 44 by 24 to 70 inches, which will be sold in the plate or framed as mantles or piers.

☞ A large assortment of glasses ready framed, the pattern and gilding of superior finish, always on hand, and which will be sold at the lowest prices.
THOMAS NATT,
134 Market st. three doors above Fourth, South side.
may 30—tf

C. MEYER.
CABINET, GRAND AND SQUARE
Piano Forte Manufacturer,
NO. 50 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Two doors North of Prune street.

PIANO FORTES WARRANTED Equal to any imported or made in this City.

Pianos Repaired, Tuned, or taken in exchange.

C. M. attends personally, to all orders for Repairing Tuning, in any part of the city. march 23—tf

RAMBORGER'S OFFICE.

39 47 52. A PRIZE of $1000; 39 46 54, a prize of $500; 2 prizes of $100; 7 prizes of $60; and several prizes of $60, $50, $40, &c. were sold in the 10th class, UNION CANAL LOTTERY, which drew on Saturday, the 5th September, at RAMBORGER'S, Corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, back of the Arcade. sept. 7—tf